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ABSTRACT

Noting that the great majority of Americans will become parents at some point in their lives, this report uses data from 13 federal or privately-collected nationally-representative studies or other data sources to present a comprehensive statistical picture of how mothers and fathers in America feel about parenting, how they parent, and how they came to be parents. The report is intended to provide a factual foundation to improve public understanding and policymaking related to parenting, family formation, and fertility and to inform federal agencies as they work to improve the breadth, timeliness, and quality of data on mothers and fathers. Following an executive summary and introductory remarks, the report details more than 40 indicators in three areas: (1) parenting; (2) family formation; and (3) fertility. Parenting indicators relate to attitudes toward parenting, parenting practices, closeness and conflict between parents and children, child care and other activities with children, parenting and school, nonresidential parenting, and parental income. Family formation indicators relate to marriage, divorce, and cohabitation. The fertility indicators related to birth rates, sexual activity, contraception, and abortion. Each indicator features a discussion of its importance based on current research, a review of basic trends and population subgroup differences supported by data figures, with more detailed appended data tables. Each major section

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contains references. Five appendices, comprising approximately one-half the report, contain data source descriptions and data tables. (KB)

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Charting Parenthood

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF FATHERS AND MOTHERS IN AMERICA

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Charting Parenthood:
A Statistical Portrait of Fathers and Mothers in America

Produced by Child Trends
Tamara Halle, Ph.D., Project Director

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Charting Parenthood: A Statistical Portrait of Fathers and Mothers in America

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index of Tables vii
Executive Summary xii
Introduction 1
Who is a Parent? 3

Parenting Section

Attitudes Towards Parenting

P1 – Importance of Becoming a Parent 7
P2 – Adult Attitudes About the Value of Children 9
P3 – Parents: Can One Be as Good as Two? 11
P4 – Parents' Beliefs About Raising Children 12
P5 – Adults' Attitudes Toward Spanking 14
P6 – Parents' Responsibility for Children 15

Parenting Practices

P7 – Limit Setting 17
P8 – Conflict Resolution in Families 19

Closeness and Conflict between Parents and Children

P9 – Degree of Closeness Adolescent Feels Toward Parent 20
P10 – Warmth and Affection 21
P11 – Conflict Between Parents and Adolescents 23
P12 – Incidence of Harsh Punishment, Violence, or Abuse 24

Child Care and Other Activities with Children

P13 – Direct Care of Pre-school Children by Fathers 25
P14 – Time Spent with Children 26
P15 – Parents' Activities with Children 28
P16 – Religious Activities With Children 30

Parenting and School

P17 – Parental Participation in Child's School Activities 32
P18 – Encouragement of Child(ren)'s School Achievement 33

Nonresidential Parenting

P19 – Child Custody Arrangements 34

P20 – Contact With Nonresident Parent 36

Parental Income

P21 – Earnings and Income 38

P22 – Receipt of Child Support 39

Endnotes for Parenting Section 41

Family Formation Section

Marriage and Divorce

FF1 – Marriage 49

FF2 – Divorce 51

FF3 – Age at First Marriage and Divorce 53

FF4 – Characteristics of Current Spouse 54

FF5 – Attitudes Toward Divorce 55

Cohabitation

FF6 – Cohabitation Status 57

FF7 – Age at First Cohabitation 59

FF8 – Characteristics of Current Partner 60

FF9 – Attitudes Toward Cohabitation Without Intent to Marry 62

Endnotes for Family Formation Section 63

Fertility Section

Fertility

F1 – Birth Rates 67

F2 – Age at First Birth 69

F3 – Number of Pregnancies 71

F4 – Premarital Birth 73

Sexual Activity

F5 – Age at First Sexual Intercourse 75

F6 – Number of Sexual Partners 77

F7.a – Characteristics of Sexual Partners – Type of Relationship 78

F7.b – Characteristics of Sexual Partners – Length of Relationships 80

F7.c – Characteristics of Sexual Partners – Race/Ethnicity 82

F7.d – Characteristics of Sexual Partners - Age 83

F8 – Regular Sexual Intercourse 84

Contraception and Abortion

F9 – Contraceptive Use 86
F10 – Attitudes Toward Abortion 89
F11 – Incidence of Abortion 91
Endnotes for Fertility Section 93

Appendices

Appendix A: Data Dictionary 97
Appendix B: Data Tables for Who is a Parent? 123
Appendix C: Data Tables for Parenting Section 127
Appendix D: Data Tables for Family Formation Section 163
Appendix E: Data Tables for Fertility Section 179

INDEX OF DATA TABLES

Parenting Tables

Table 1 Percentage of adults who have ever had a biological child: 2000 125

Table 2 Percentage of adults living with one or more of their own children under age 18: 2001 126

Table P1.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that people who have never had children lead empty lives: 1988 & 1994 129

Table P1.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that a marriage without children is not fully complete: 1988 130

Table P2.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that watching children grow up is life's greatest joy: 1988 & 1994.....131

Table P2.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that it is better not to have children because they are such a heavy financial burden: 1988 132

Table P3.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that one parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together: 1994 133

Table P4.1 Percentage of parents who reported various qualities as the most important for their child (under age 13) to learn to prepare him/her for life: 1997 134

Table P5.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that it is sometimes necessary to discipline a child with a good, hard spanking: selected years: 1986-2000 135

Table P6.1 Percentage of parents who reported particular responsibility for playing with their child(ren) (under age 13): 1997 137

Table P6.2 Percentage of parents who reported particular responsibility for disciplining their child(ren) (under age 13): 1997 138

Table P6.3 Percentage of parents who reported particular responsibility for selecting a child care program, preschool, or school for their child(ren) (under age 13): 1997 139

Table P7.1 Percentage of parents who reported that they often or very often set various limits on their children's activities (ages 3 to 12): 1997 140

Table P8.1 Percentage of parents of children under age 13 who agree or completely agree with various statements about family conflict and various resolution styles: 1997 141

Table P9.1 Degree of closeness child feels to parent: 1996 142

Table P10.1 Percentage of parents of children under age 13 who treated their children with various forms of warmth and affection every day in the past month: 1997 143

Table P11.1 Percentage of parents who had open disagreements with their child age 12 to 18 in the last 12 months about his or her friends, by frequency of disagreement: 1988 144

Table P11.2 Percentage of parents who had open disagreements with their child age 12 to 18 in the last 12 months about how late children stay out at night, by frequency of disagreement: 1988 145

Table P12.1 Percentage of parents who reported ever physically abusing their child: 1995 146

Table P13.1 Percentage of children ages 0 to 5 whose father is the primary care provider while mother is working, looking for work, or attending school: 1996 147

Table P14.1 Average daily time in hours children under age 13 are engaged in some activity with parents: 1997 148

Table P15.1 Percentage of parents who engaged in the following activities with their child(ren) at least once a week: 1997 149

Table P16.1 Percentage of children who report having gone to a church-related event with their parent in the last 4 weeks: 1996 150

Table P17.1 Percentage of parents with high involvement at their child's school (participation in three or four activities): 1996 & 1999 151

Table P18.1 Mean number of days in a typical week parents report the following school encouragement behaviors: 1992 152

Table P19.1 Type of child custody per most recent agreement (in percents): 1994 153

Table P19.2 Type of child custody per most recent agreement (in percents): 1996 154

Table P19.3 Type of child custody per most recent agreement (in percents): 1998 155

Table P20.1 Percentage of children with contact with nonresident parent in the previous year, as reported by resident parent: 1993, 1995, & 1997 156

Table P20.2 Average number of days in the past year child had contact with nonresident parent (among those with any contact), according to resident parent: 1993, 1995, & 1997 157

Table P21.1 Median adjusted income (2000 Dollars) for families with one or more children under age 18 (U.S. Census Bureau) 158

Table P22.1 Characteristics of child support agreements held by resident parents (in percents): 1998 159

Table P22.2 Percentage of resident parents with an agreement who received child support payments in the previous year: 1998 160

Table P22.3 Mean dollar amounts received in the previous year for families receiving child support payments as reported by resident parent: 1998........161

Family Formation Data Tables

Table FF1.1 Percentage married among adults ages 18 and older: 1991-2001.....164

Table FF1.2 Lifetime number of marriages (in percents): 1996 166

Table FF2.1 Lifetime number of divorces (in percents): 1990 & 1996........167

Table FF3.1 Average age at first marriage: 1990 & 1996........168

Table FF3.2 Average age at first divorce: 1996 169

Table FF4.1 Percentage of respondents by spouse characteristics: 2001 170

Table FF5.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who agree or strongly agree with the following statements about divorce: 1994........172

Table FF6.1 Percentage of adults cohabiting: 1991-2001 173

Table FF7.1 Average age at first cohabitation: 1988 175

Table FF8.1 Percentage of respondents by current partner characteristics: 2001 176

Table FF9.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who agree or strongly agree that it is all right for a couple to live together without intending to get married: 1994 & 1998........178

Fertility Data Tables

Table F1.1 Fertility rates for males: selected years: 1980-1999........180

Table F1.2 Fertility and birth rates for females: selected years: 1980-1999 181

Table F2.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had their first birth at a certain age (among those who have had a live birth): 1992 182

Table F3.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who have had pregnancies: 1992 183

Table F4.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had their first birth before their first marriage: 1992 184

Table F5.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had their first sexual intercourse by the specified age: 1992........185

Table F6.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who had two or more sex partners in the last 12 months: selected years: 1988-2000 186

Table F7.1 Seriousness of relationship at first sex with current or most recent partner (in percents): 1995........188

Table F7.2 Length of sexual relationship with first sexual partner (in percents): 1995 190

Table F7.3 Length of sexual relationship with current or most recent partner (in percents): 1995 191

Table F7.4 Race and Hispanic origin of current or most recent sexual partner (in percents): 1995 192

Table F7.5a Current age of current or most recent female partner in past year (in percents), Males: 1988 & 1995 193

Table F7.5b Current age of current or most recent male partner in past year (in percents), Females ages 15-44: 1995 193

Table F8.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who had sex two or more times a month during the last 12 months: selected years, 1989-2000 194

Table F9.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who used contraceptives at their first sexual intercourse: 1992 195

Table F9.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who used some form of contraception during their most recent intercourse: 1992 196

Table F10.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion under six different reasons: selected years, 1980-2000 197

Table F10.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if the woman wants it for any reason: selected years, 1980 – 2000 198

Table F11.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who have ever had an abortion: 1992 200

Executive Summary

The great majority of Americans will become parents at some point in their lives. The statistics presented in this volume suggest that for the vast majority of parents, raising children is a central focus of their lives.

But how much do we know about the experience of parenting in America today, about the decisions and actions of fathers and mothers, even about the planning (or lack thereof) that precedes conception and childbearing? Where previous efforts have focused largely on the experiences of women and mothers, *Charting Parenthood* greatly expands our understanding in these areas by bringing men systematically into the picture and offering the best available data that include both men and women, fathers and mothers, for more than 40 indicators of parenting, fertility, and family formation. When men and women are both considered we find that, in some critical areas, their views and experiences diverge, while in other areas there is surprising agreement.

The data also provide important insights into the value men place on family life and childrearing, and on the multiple contributions that fathers can make to the lives of children. These insights suggest that many men have a deep commitment to raising children in the context of marriage, and that substantial percentages of fathers are deeply and regularly involved in play, discipline, and primary caregiving For example:

- Most fathers who live with their children participate regularly in some kind of leisure or play activity with them. While mothers are more likely to do "quiet" activities (reading a book or doing a puzzle, for example), fathers are more likely to play an outdoor game or sports activity. Very high levels of both fathers and mothers report talking at least once a week with their children about their family.
- Substantial percentages of fathers who live with their children are engaged in monitoring their children's daily activities and in setting limits on these activities. For example, 61 percent set limits on what television programs their children are allowed to watch.
- Men are much more likely than women to believe that two parents are more effective at raising children than one parent alone.
- More than one in five young children in two-parent families have their father as the primary caregiver when the mother is at work, attending school, or looking for work.
- While 40 percent of children whose fathers live outside the home have no contact with them, the other 60 percent had contact an average of 69 days in the last year.

We highlight below some of the key findings in each of the three major sections of this volume: parenting, family formation, and fertility. Unless otherwise specified in this summary, "parents" refers to mothers or fathers that live with their children.

Parenting

The Value of Raising Children. Americans place great personal value on raising children. Most adults, whether or not they are parents, believe that watching children grow up is life's greatest joy (78 percent of men and 83 percent of women in 1994).

Parental Warmth and Affection. Very high percentages of parents reported showing their children frequent warmth and affection, with 87 percent of mothers and 73 percent of fathers reporting that they hugged their children or showed them physical affection at least once a day. Similarly high percentages reported telling their children daily that they love them.

Time and Activities With Children. The vast majority of mothers and fathers report sharing responsibility with each other for playing with their children, with mothers less likely than fathers to report that playing was a shared responsibility. There are, however, domains in which mothers and fathers tend to lead. Mothers are more likely to engage children in activities like board games, puzzles, and looking at books; while fathers are more likely to play sports or do outdoor activities with children. Mothers are also more likely to be highly involved in their children's schools, perhaps reflecting different employment patterns and work hours between mothers and fathers. Adolescents also report that they are more likely to attend a religious observance with their mother than their father.

Setting Limits and Administering Discipline. Both mothers and fathers are substantially involved in setting limits for their children in various areas, with mothers somewhat more likely than fathers to report setting limits for their children on how much television they can watch (48 percent of mothers and 40 percent of fathers); on what programs they can watch (71 percent of mothers and 61 percent of fathers); and on who their children can spend time with (51 percent of mothers and 40 percent of fathers). The vast majority of mothers and fathers report sharing responsibility with each other for disciplining children, with mothers less likely than fathers to report that discipline was a shared responsibility.

Daily Time With Children. Children generally spend more time with their mothers than their fathers on any given day, possibly reflecting higher levels of employment among fathers than mothers. In two-parent families, this time difference is not terribly large: children ages 12 and under spend on average 2 hours and 21 minutes a day with their mothers, compared to 1 hour and 46 minutes with their fathers. In single-parent families, in contrast, children spend about one and a quarter hours a day with their mothers, compared to less than half an hour with their fathers, presumably reflecting the fact that more children in such families live with single mothers than fathers.

One Parent Versus Two. Men and women differ on whether one parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together. In 1994, 42 percent of women agreed that one parent can bring up a child just as effectively as two parents together, compared to just 26 percent of men. Interestingly, mothers and fathers were about as likely as nonparents to agree, though in neither case did a majority believe that one parent could bring up a child as effectively as two parents together. As public debate continues on issues related to single parenthood, it would be both interesting and helpful to obtain more recent data on this question.

Primary Care by Fathers. In 1996, almost one in five children ages birth to five (18 percent) had their fathers as their primary caregivers while their mothers were working, attending school, or looking for work. Such father care was more common for children in two-parent families than for those raised by a single mothers. The likelihood that a father provided primary care also varied by the father's educational level, with college-educated fathers much less likely to provide such care.

Physical Abuse of Children. A small proportion of parents *self-report* ever having physically abused their children, defined as having hit the child with a fist or kicked the child, thrown the child or knocked them down, choked or burned the child, or used a knife or gun against the child (6 percent of mothers and 3 percent of fathers).

Contact with Nonresident Parent. Most children with a parent who lives apart from them have at least some contact with that parent: 60 percent had contact with a nonresident father and 78 percent had contact with a nonresident mother in 1997. These children were in contact an average of 69 days with their fathers and 86 days with their mothers over the course of a year.

Family Formation

Marriage. The percentage of men and women who are married declined modestly between 1991 and 2001. This trend was also evident among parents: 92 percent of resident fathers were married in 1991, compared to 88 percent in 2001; 75 percent of resident mothers were married in 1991, compared to 72 percent in 2001.

Poor men and women were the least likely of any income group to be married, with the proportion married increasing as income increases. For example, 41 percent of poor men were married in 2001, compared to 66 percent of men with incomes at three or more times the poverty level. The marriage gap was even wider for women. Only about one in every three poor women is married, while about two of every three women with incomes at three or more times the poverty are married. This difference undoubtedly reflects both the more advantaged backgrounds of those who marry, and the advantages of having multiple earners in the family that marriage can bring. The percentage of poor men and women who are married has also been declining over the decade.

Divorce. The vast majority of men and women who were married in 1996 had never been divorced (81 percent of men and 82 percent of women). Between 1990 and 1996, the percentage of ever-married adults who divorced remained about the same among men and declined modestly for women. The likelihood of divorce among ever-married men differs little by poverty status. Among ever-married women, however, poor women are much more likely to have been divorced than more affluent women.

About half of all men and women agreed with the statement that "divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems." Only 20 percent of men and 12 percent of women thought that parents who don't get along should stay together when there are children in the family. Women's views on this question did not vary according to whether or not they were married or had children. In contrast, fathers were more likely than men who were childless to think parents should stay together for the children's sake.

Cohabitation. While marriage has declined slightly, cohabitation has increased. Eleven percent of unmarried men cohabited in 1991, rising to 13 percent in 2001. During the same period, the percentage of unmarried women who were cohabiting increased from 8 percent to 11 percent. Cohabitation is more common among poor men and women, declining markedly at higher income levels. Overall, 40 percent of all cohabiting relationships involve parents with children in the home.

Fertility

Birth Rates. Overall, birth rates among men and women have declined modestly since 1980. However, this modest decline was not consistent across age groups. Between 1980 and 1999, birth rates among men and women at older ages (ages 30 and older) have increased, while birth rates among female teens have declined.

Age at First Birth. One in three females had their first birth in their teens, with females three times as likely to be teen parents than males (33 percent compared to 11 percent in 1992). In contrast, almost half of males reported that their first birth occurred after age 25, compared to one-quarter of females.

Premarital Births. The percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had a premarital birth prior to their first marriage is slightly higher among women than men: 19 percent compared to 15 percent in 1992 (the most recent year for which data are available for both men and women). This gender gap is much wider for younger adults. Women ages 18 through 24 are more than five times as likely as men in the same age group to have a premarital birth (21 percent compared to 4 percent). In general, poor adults were more likely than other adults to have had a premarital birth.

Age at First Sexual Intercourse. Among adults ages 18 to 59 in 1992, 55 percent of men and 43 percent of women reported having their first sexual intercourse before age 18. (These percentages may well have changed in ensuing years.) Age at first sex varies tremendously by education. Women college graduates are much less likely to report having had sex before age 18 than women without a high school education (21 percent compared to 67 percent). The gap for men is similar, though less dramatic – 39 percent and 64 percent.

Contraceptive Use. Younger adults are more likely than older adults to report using any method of contraception at first sex, indicating that contraceptive use at first sex has increased over time. For both males and females, contraceptive use at first sex increases with educational attainment.

Conclusion

This pathbreaking report brings together important information on fathers and mothers, including many new analyses produced specifically for the report. While available data leave important gaps in our understanding of these issues, federal statistical agencies are making important efforts to fill many of those gaps. Even with current limitations, however, the report extends our understanding of fatherhood in particular and parenting as a whole, and provides a hint of what might be accomplished in the future.

Introduction

Until quite recently, men and fathers were largely missing from statistical portraits of families. Research and data on parenting, fertility, and family formation has focused primarily on women and mothers. In the last several years, however, researchers, policy makers, advocates for fathers, and federal agencies have led the charge for more and better information on the male role in fertility, parenting, and family formation. The result has been several recent ground-breaking efforts, including the production of this report. It provides the public with the first comprehensive portrait of mothers and fathers in America, offering a systematic comparison that will increase our understanding of and appreciation for the contributions of both parents to the raising of our children.

The report draws on thirteen federal and privately collected national surveys to present information on more than 40 measures of parenting, family formation, and fertility in a format that is accessible to broad audiences. It is intended to provide a factual foundation to improve public understanding and policymaking in each of these areas, and to inform federal agencies as they work to improve the breadth, timeliness, and quality of data on fathers and mothers.

The report was produced by Child Trends, a non-partisan, non-profit research organization dedicated to improving the lives of children and youth through better research and improved data collection. The report benefited greatly from the support of the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (the Forum), whose member agencies provided some data for the report and carefully reviewed relevant sections. The Forum, formally established in 1997 to foster coordination and collaboration in the collection and reporting of Federal data on children and families, includes 20 federal statistical agencies.

History of the Report

Beginning in 1996 the Forum worked in collaboration with private foundations, including the Ford Foundation, and leading researchers and research centers, sponsoring a year-long series of related conferences and meetings to review current approaches to gathering information on fathers and to explore new ways of conceptualizing, measuring and collecting data about fatherhood and male fertility. Products from these activities included a series of widely disseminated synthesis reports and a comprehensive final report published in March 1998, titled *Nurturing Fatherhood: Improving Data and Research on Family Formation and Fatherhood.*

The *Nurturing Fatherhood* report included ten recommendations or "targets of opportunity" for increasing our understanding of male fertility, family formation and fathering, all of which were endorsed by the Forum in February 1998. The second of these ten recommendations was:

> *To publish a baseline fatherhood indicators report that includes information on male fertility, family formation and fathering.*

Child Trends and members of the Forum's Data Collection Committee began work to identify what data were available for such a report, and to assess data quality. Key measures to include in the report were chosen through a consultative process involving members of the NICHD Family and Child Well-Being Research Network (the Network), Child Trends, and members of the Forum. This initial work was supported with funding from the Network and the National Center for Education Statistics.

In 1999 Child Trends was awarded a grant from the Ford Foundation to produce this report. Additional funding and in-kind support was provided by the Forum, the NICHD Family and Child Research Network, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Overview of the Report

The report presents information on more than 40 indicators in three broad areas: parenting, family formation, and fertility. Each indicator consists of about a page of text beginning with a brief discussion of its importance based on current research, followed by a review of basic trends and population subgroup differences. The text is supported by one or two data figures. More detailed data are presented in tables in the Appendices.

Topics related directly to parenting include attitudes about parenting, parenting practices, qualities of the parent/child relationship, activities with children, child care, parents and schools, and income. Custody arrangements and activities between children and nonresident parents are also covered. The family formation section looks at marriage, divorce and cohabitation experience and attitudes, and at the characteristics of partners. The fertility section includes pregnancy and birth-related outcomes, sexual activity, and contraception.

While the report grew out of a project to portray data about fathers, contributors understood that such information would be more useful in the context of data about mothers as well. The intent of the project was to ensure that both mothers and fathers were brought fully into the parenting picture.

Looking to the Future

This report is one expression of an ongoing joint effort by private organizations and federal statistical agencies to improve our understanding of fatherhood, and to improve our ability to measure and track key aspects of the parenting, fertility, and family formation experiences of both sexes. Several ongoing efforts are worth mentioning.

Members of the Forum recently held a "Counting Couples" conference to address how federal statistical agencies could improve the way they measures family structure in their surveys and administrative data sources. A report from that conference is scheduled for release at the same time as this report.

Several federal agencies are already making significant changes in their data collection efforts in order to collect additional information on men and fathers. For example, the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), which is repeated about every 6 years, is the nation's premier survey for studying the dynamics of fertility and family formation. Historically the survey has been limited to females. This year, the National Center for Health Statistics, which oversees the survey, is interviewing males as well. They are gathering detailed information on men's fertility history (birth, pregnancies, abortion), sexual activity and contraception, characteristics of current partner, and a variety of parenting activities such as feeding, bathing, diapering, and playing with infants; eating meals together, going to religious services and outings, and helping with homework. This expansion of the NSFG to men, which was funded by a number of agencies within the Forum, represents a major advance in the collection of data on fathers, and should substantially enrich our understanding of fatherhood. If it is sustained in subsequent rounds of the survey, it will allow us to track changes in fathering and male fertility over time and on a regular basis.

The National Center for Education Statistics has also made a substantial effort to collect new data on fathering in the design of its Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort. In addition to information obtained from the mother, residential fathers are asked questions about their involvement with the baby. Nonresidential fathers who are in regular contact with the baby are also being given a short questionnaire to complete. Questions on father involvement are also being collected in the 1997 cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, a major survey funded by several agencies within the Forum.

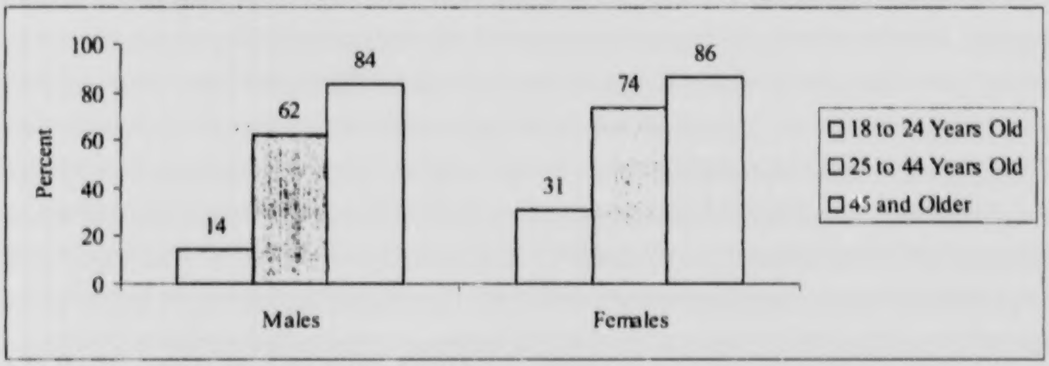
Over the last five years, the public/private partnerships that have formed around the topic of fatherhood have borne substantial fruit in the form of new research, expanded data collection, and innovative dissemination. Collecting the necessary data is not an inexpensive proposition, however. To secure recent advances and implement further improvements, additional financial resources are required. We believe that this report, and the other efforts described here, demonstrate the value of such an investment for the public and for better policy. They also demonstrate the potential for continued public/private partnerships in this area.

Who is a Parent?

Who is a parent? This answer is not as obvious as one might think. Definitions of parenthood can include genetic, legal, and practical criteria. Throughout this report we do not use any single definition of parenthood. For this indicator, however, we define parenthood in two ways: genetically (have you ever had a biological child), and practically (are you living with your own child under age 18, regardless of the type of relationship). Both measures have their limitations: the genetic definition does not say anything about the current relationship, and is doubtless under-reported for men; the practical definition adopted here leaves out nonresident parents of minor children, an important group. Together, however, they give us a good starting point for the report.

Estimates for the percentage of adults ages 18 and older who have ever had a biological child come from the 2000 National Health Interview Survey (refer to Who is a Parent? Table 1). Estimates of the proportion of adults ages 18 and older who are living with one or more of their own children (under age 18) come from the March 2001 Current Population Survey (refer to Who is a Parent? Table 2).

Figure 1 Percentage of adults ages 18 and older who have ever had a biological child: 2000



SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000

By Gender. In 2000 nearly three quarters (74 percent) of all women age 18 and older reported having had at least one biological child in their lifetime, compared to 65 percent among men. Interestingly, this gender gap gets smaller with age, practically disappearing among those ages 45 and older (84 percent for men and 86 percent for women, see Figure 1).

Women are also more likely than men to report living with one or more of their own children under age 18 (45 percent compared to 38 percent in 2001).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Hispanic women report the highest rates of ever having had a child (79 percent), followed by black, non-Hispanics (76 percent); white, non-Hispanics (74 percent); and other (mostly Asian) non-Hispanics (70 percent). The same pattern exists for men, though the differences are even smaller and generally not statistically significant.

Among males, Hispanics and Asian or Pacific Islanders are most likely to report living with their own children (47 percent and 45 percent, respectively), followed by non-Hispanic, white; non-Hispanic, blacks; and American Indian and Alaskan Natives (at 37, 34, and 36 percent, respectively). Among females, Hispanics are the most likely to live with their own children (61 percent) followed by Asian or Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic blacks, and American Indians (53, 51, and 50 percent). Non-Hispanic white females were the least likely to report living with their own minor children at 41 percent.

By Marital Status. Married adults are much more likely than single adults to be living with their own minor children, though the percentages differ substantially by gender. Among those who are not married, 11 percent of men and 29 percent of females live with their own child. Among those who are married, 54 percent of men and 56 percent of women live with at least one of their own children.

By Educational Attainment. Men who have graduated from college are more likely to live with one or more of their own children than those who did not graduate from high school (42 percent compared to 33 percent). Women are about equally likely to be living with their own children regardless of education level, with values ranging from 44 percent to 46 percent across education levels.

The patterns are quite different when the measure is whether one has ever had a child. Among women, more education is associated with a lower likelihood of having had a child; 62 percent among college graduates compared to 85 percent for those with less than a high school degree. Among men, rates range from 60 percent to 69 percent, with the lowest rates among those with some college.

Parenting Section

P1 – Importance of Becoming a Parent

By the age of 35, it has been estimated that eighty-three percent of adults in the U.S. will be the parent of a child.[1,2] *Research indicates that the proportion of women that expect to be permanently childless remains low, and the proportion voluntarily childless even lower.*[3,4]

Attitudes about becoming a parent can change over time, and are not perfect predictors of future behavior. One study reports that a quarter of women who were "very sure" that they did not want to have children changed their minds over just two years.[5] *Still, adults' attitudes about the importance of becoming a parent provide insight into how critical being a parent is to feeling fulfilled as an adult.*

In order to assess the attitudes of adults concerning the importance of having children, two questions from the General Social Survey (GSS) are examined. Adult respondents were asked to report how much they agreed with the following two statements: 1) "People who have never had children lead empty lives;" and 2) "A marriage without children is not fully complete." The first item was measured in 1988 and 1994, while the second was only measured in 1988 (refer to Table P1.1 and P1.2).

Attitudes About The Fulfillment Of Having Children

By Gender. Males and females were just as likely to agree or strongly agree that people who never have children lead empty lives, although the overall percentage is low (about one-fifth of the total male and female respondents in 1994). The percentage of women in this category dropped from 28 to 18 percent between 1988 and 1994.

By Parental Status. Not surprisingly, parents of both sexes were significantly more likely than nonparents to believe that people who have never had children lead empty lives (28 percent compared to 9 percent among males, and 21 percent compared to 9 percent among females).

By Age. Those ages 45 and over were significantly more likely than younger adults to agree or strongly agree that people who have never had children lead empty lives. For males in 1994, 11 percent of respondents ages 18 to 24, 16 percent of the respondents ages 25 to 44, and 29 percent of respondents ages 45 and older agreed or strongly agreed. Among females the percentages were 15, 11, and 25 percent, respectively.

By Educational Attainment. Respondents with less than a high school education place greater emphasis on the importance of having a child than those with higher levels of educational attainment (see Figure P1.1). In 1994, 41 percent of males and 38 percent of females with less than a high school education agreed or strongly agreed that people who never have children lead empty lives as compared to 13 percent of males and 7 percent of females with a college degree.

By Employment Status. Males and females who are not in the labor force are considerably more likely than others to feel that those without children lead empty lives. For example, among males in 1994 the percentage ranged from 33 percent among those not in the labor force to 19 percent for those working 35 or more hours per week.

Attitudes About The Fulfillment of Having Children in a Marriage

By Gender. Almost one-half of all respondents in 1988 agreed or strongly agreed that a marriage without children is not fully complete. There was no significant difference between males and females. In fact, with few exceptions there was no substantial difference between men and women in any population category on this issue.

By Marital Status. Married men were more likely (49 percent) than nonmarried men (38 percent) to agree or strongly agree that a marriage without children was not complete; however, no significant difference was noted for women.

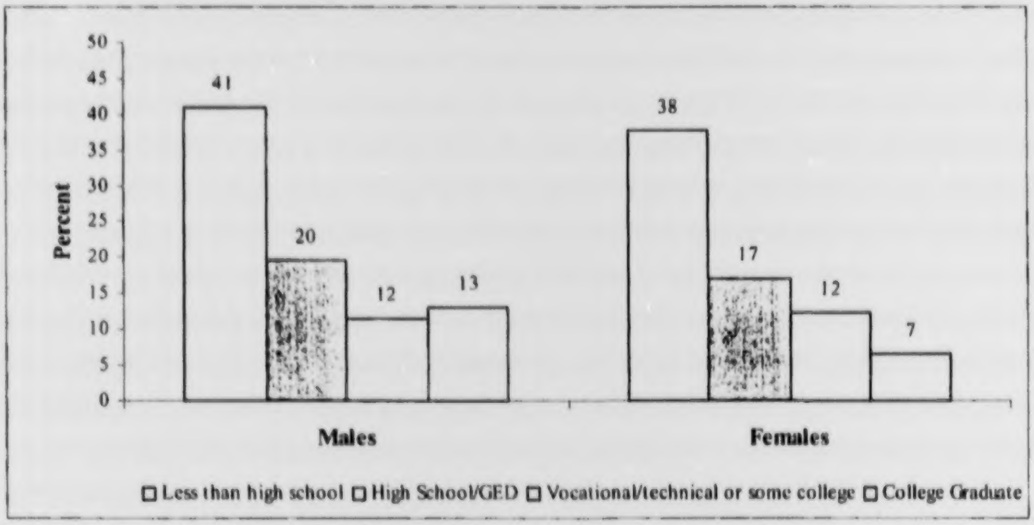
By Parental Status. Parents were substantially more likely than nonparent respondents to agree or strongly agree that a marriage without children is not fully complete (52 percent compared to 28 percent among males and 49 percent compared to 30 percent among females).

By Age. Adults ages 45 and over were more likely than younger respondents to believe that a marriage without children is not fully complete. For males, 35 percent of respondents ages 18 to 24, 33 percent of the respondents ages 25 to 44, and 59 percent of respondents ages 45 and older agreed or strongly agreed. Among females, the numbers were 41, 35, and 55 percent, respectively.

By Educational Attainment. Substantial differences were also found by education level. For males in 1988, 53 percent of respondents with less than a high school education agreed or strongly agreed with the statement as compared to 45 percent of those with a high school diploma or equivalent and only 33 percent of college graduates. The same pattern emerges for females with 56, 44, and 34 percent, respectively.

By Employment Status. Adults who were not in the labor force were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that a marriage without children is not fully complete compared to their counterparts who worked more than 35 hours per week. In 1988, 55 percent of men and 53 percent of women who were not in the labor force agreed or strongly agreed with this statement as compared to 38 percent of men and 37 percent of women who worked 35 hours or more per week.

Figure P1.1 Percentage of respondents who agree or strongly agree that people who have never had children lead empty lives, by level of educational attainment: 1994



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 1994

P2 – Adult Attitudes About the Value of Children

Parents' attitudes about children's worth and importance play a large role in shaping the ways in which they interact with their children and the types of expectations that they set for them.[6,7] *Research suggests that the different styles of valuing children that parents adopt are often related to parents' desired outcomes for their children. For instance, parents that value children for their economic utility tend to seek obedience from them, and more educated parents tend to encourage their children toward finding good jobs in adolescence and adulthood. In contrast, children valued for their love and companionship tend to have parents who are seeking pleasant and sociable children. Across these different styles, children who are valued more tend to be less likely to end up the victims of maltreatment*[8] *or verbal abuse.*[9]

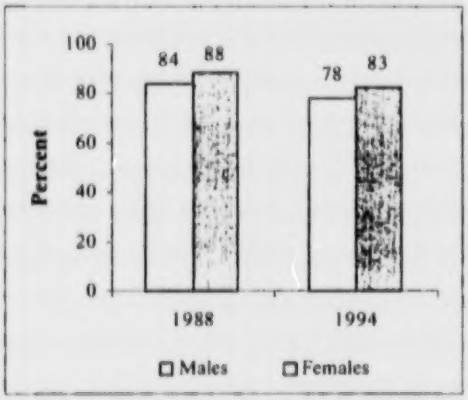
More broadly, the degree to which adults value children highly has implications for public policy and social programs aimed at the welfare of children. A society that places great emphasis on children and their development is more likely to make the social investments critical to children's well-being.

In order to assess the attitudes of adults concerning the value of children, two questions from the General Social Survey (GSS) are examined. Adult respondents were asked to report how much they agreed with the following two statements: 1) "watching children grow up is life's greatest joy;" and 2) "it is better not to have children because they are such a heavy financial burden." The first item was measured in both 1988 and 1994, while the second was only measured in 1988 (refer to Table P2.1 and P2.2).

Attitudes about the Joys of Watching Children Grow Up

By Gender. The overwhelming majority of adults agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "watching children grow up is life's greatest joy." There was a modest decline between 1988 and 1994, however, from 84 to 78 percent among males, and from 88 to 83 percent among females. In both years a greater percentage of females than males endorsed this statement (see Figure P2.1).

Figure P2.1. Percentage of men and women who agree or strongly agree that watching children grow up is life's greatest joy: 1988 and 1994



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 1988 and 1994

By Parental Status. Parents of both genders are considerably more likely than nonparents to believe that watching children grow up is life's greatest joy. In 1994, 87 percent of fathers compared to 62 percent of nonfathers agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. The results were similar among women.

By Educational Attainment. As educational attainment increases, adults are generally less likely to agree with the statement that "watching children grow up is life's greatest joy." In 1994, 94 percent of women with less than a high school education agreed or strongly agreed compared to only 62 percent of women who were college graduates. The percentages for men were 87 and 71 percent, respectively.

Attitudes about Whether It Is Better Not To Have Children Because They Are Such A Heavy Financial Burden

By Gender. In general, adults do not tend to think that children are such a heavy financial burden that they would refrain from having them. In 1988, only 5 percent of men and 4 percent of women agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "it is better not to have children because they are such a heavy financial burden."

By Educational Attainment. Men and women with less than a high school education are more likely than are college graduates to agree or strongly agree that it is better not to have children because they are such a heavy financial burden. In 1988, 16 percent of men and 7 percent of women with less than a high school education agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, compared to 2 percent of men and 2 percent of women who were college graduates.

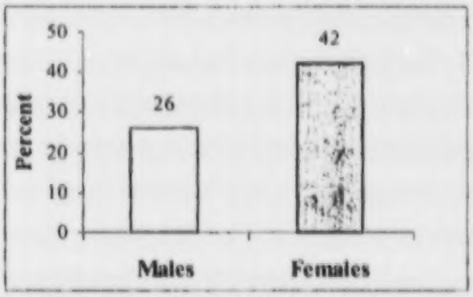
P3 – Parents: Can One Be as Good as Two?

The number of children living in households with two biological parents has been steadily declining over the past two decades and has only recently begun to level off.[10,11] *Although the majority of single parents are mothers,*[12] *in recent years the number of single-father families has increased, accounting for 18 percent of all single parent families with children under age 18 in 1998.*[13] *There are several possible routes – both voluntary and involuntary – to single parenthood including getting a divorce, becoming a widow or widower, and being an unmarried parent. Regardless of the reason, most researchers agree that the fewer economic resources that single parents are able to offer and subsequent time restraints of single parenting place children raised in single-parent homes at a disadvantage.*[14,15,16] *Children raised by single parents have lower levels of social and academic well-being*[17,18] *and more behavior problems*[19] *than those from intact families. In addition, McLanahan and Sandefur (1994, p. 1) report that "...adolescents who have lived apart from one of their parents during some period of childhood are twice as likely to drop out of high school, twice as likely to have a child before age twenty, and one and a half times as likely to be 'idle' – out of school or out of work - in their late teens and early twenties."*[20] *It is important to note however, that the absolute differences between children with one parent and children with two biological parents are moderate to small.*[21]

In order to assess the attitudes of adults concerning single parenting, one question from the General Social Survey (GSS) is examined. Adult respondents were asked to report how much they agreed with the following statement – "One parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together." The question was asked in 1994 only (refer to Table P3.1).

By Gender. Women were significantly more likely than men to agree or strongly agree that one parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together, 42 percent of women compared to 26 percent of men (see Figure P3.1).

Figure P3.1 Percentage of adults who agree or strongly agree that one parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together, by gender: 1994



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 1994

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Differences among men by race and Hispanic origin were comparatively modest, ranging between 25 and 35 percent. Among women, however, non-Hispanic whites were far less likely than other groups to believe that one parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together. In 1994, only 38 percent of white, non-Hispanic women agreed as compared to 64 percent of black, non-Hispanic, 61 percent for Hispanic women, and 58 percent for American Indian/Alaskan Native women.

By Parental Status. Interestingly, parents were about as likely as nonparents to believe that one parent can be just as effective as two in raising a child. However, female parents were significantly more likely than male parents to believe this (44 percent compared to 25 percent).

By Age. Adults ages 45 and older were less likely than younger adults to believe that one parent can be just as effective in raising a child as two parents. Among women in 1994, 32 percent ages 45 and older agreed or strongly agreed with this compared to 66 percent of those ages 18 to 24. For men, the numbers were 18 percent and 34 percent for the respective age groups.

By Employment Status. Differences across employment categories were more pronounced among women than men. Estimates for men across employment categories ranged between 22 and 32 percent. Among females, however, those who were not in the labor force were substantially less likely than those in all other employment categories to believe that one parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together. In 1994, 35 percent of females not in the labor force believed that one parent can be as effective as two in raising a child as compared to 66 percent of those looking for work, 51 percent of those working less than 35 hours a week, and 45 percent of those working 35 or more hours per week.

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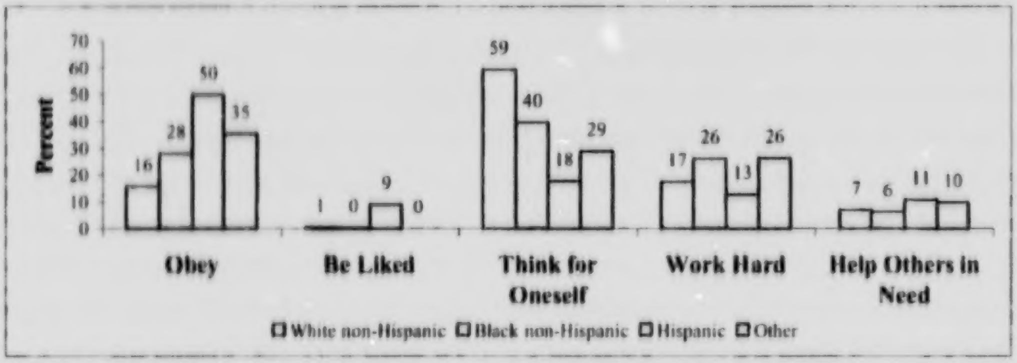
P4 – Parents' Beliefs About Raising Children

The types of values that parents seek to instill in their children provide the foundation and direction for their moral and ethical growth. Contemporary research suggests that the development of children's moral sense is contingent upon many factors including experiences with parents and peers and wider cultural influences.[22] *Research examining family interactions indicates that children achieve more advanced levels of moral reasoning when their parents engage them in rational styles of discourse.*[23] *Evidence suggests that parental modeling plays a key role in the formation of prosocial behaviors, such as volunteering and charitable giving,*[24] *and that such influence is well underway by the age of 30 months*[25]*.*

Five items from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS) are examined to assess the sorts of values parents would like to see instilled in their children. Parents were asked to report which of five qualities (i.e., obedience, popularity, independence, hard worker, helper) they thought was the most important quality for their child (under age 13) to learn to prepare him or her for life. These items were all asked in 1997 (refer to Table P4.1).

Figure P4.1 Qualities that fathers think are most important for their child (under age 13) to learn, by race of father: 1997



SOURCE: Panel of Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

By Gender. Mothers and fathers both thought that the most important quality for their child to learn to prepare him or her for life is the ability to think for oneself. Fifty-nine percent of mothers and 52 percent of fathers thought that this was the most important quality for their child to learn. The second most important quality ranked by mothers (17 percent) and fathers (21 percent) was obedience, followed by working hard, helping others in need and, finally, being liked.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. While thinking for oneself was most highly prized among white and black, non-Hispanic parents, obedience was considered most important by Hispanic parents. Among fathers, 59 percent of white, non-Hispanics, 40 percent of black, non-Hispanics, but only 18 percent of Hispanics reported thinking for oneself as the most important quality for their child to learn. Fifty percent of Hispanic fathers report that obedience is the most important quality, compared to 16 percent of white, non-Hispanic and 28 percent of black, non-Hispanic fathers (see Figure P4.1). The same pattern is seen with mothers. Sixty-eight percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers and 41 percent of black, non-Hispanic mothers report that thinking for oneself is the most important quality that their child can learn, compared to 29 percent of Hispanic mothers. Forty-three percent of Hispanic mothers favored obedience as the most important quality compared to 31 percent of black, non-Hispanic and 10 percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers (see Figure P4.2).

By Poverty Status. Nonpoor mothers and fathers were more likely than poor parents to endorse thinking for oneself as the most important quality for their child to learn, while poor parents were more likely to report obedience as the most important quality.

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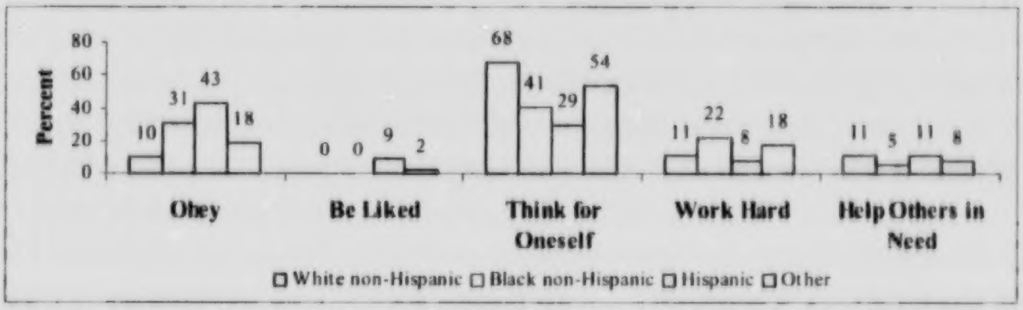
By Educational Attainment. As parental education level rises, the appreciation for thinking for oneself goes steadily up, while the relative importance of obedience decreases. Seventy-four percent of mothers with a college degree but only 35 percent of mothers with less than a high school education ranked thinking for oneself as the most important quality their child can learn. This can be contrasted with the fact that 34 percent of mothers with less than a high school education report obedience as the most important quality for their child to learn, compared to only 8 percent of mothers with a college degree. A similar pattern exists among fathers.

By Age. Parents under 25 years of age are significantly less likely than parents who are older to report that thinking for oneself is the most important quality that their child can learn. Thirty six percent of fathers and 37 percent of mothers under age 25 report that thinking for oneself is the most important quality, compared to 61 percent of fathers and 67 mothers who are ages 45 and older. The fact that young parents are more likely to have very young children may account in part for these differences.

Figure P4.2 Qualities that mothers think are most important for their child (under age 13) to learn, by race of mother: 1997



SOURCE: Panel of Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

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P5 – Adults' Attitudes Toward Spanking

One of the most frequently used strategies to discipline a child, especially a younger child, is spanking.[26] *Research suggests that about 90 percent of parents in the United States report having spanked their children.*[27] *At the same time, however, use of corporal punishment is often linked to negative outcomes for children (e.g., delinquency, antisocial behavior, and low self-esteem), and may be indicative of ineffective parenting.*[28, 29] *Positive child outcomes can be obtained when parents refrain from spanking and other physical punishment and alternatively discipline their children through firm, rational control and nurturing communication.*[30] *Studies show that this type of disciplinary style may foster positive psychological outcomes such as high self-esteem and cooperation with others, as well as improved achievement in school.*[31]

The type of discipline employed is often influenced by both the age and the reasoning ability of the child.[32] *For example, younger children may have greater difficulty responding to rational communicative discipline, whereas older children may respond more readily to firm and nurturing communication. For younger children, an alternative strategy may be to redirect the child's attention, rather than use rational communication or spanking.*

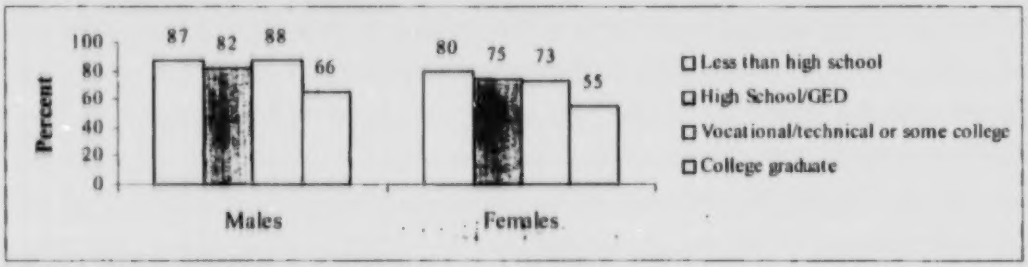
In order to assess the attitudes of adults about spanking a child, a question from the General Social Survey is examined. Adults were asked to report the degree to which they agreed or disagreed that it is sometimes necessary to discipline a child with a good, hard spanking. These items were all asked in 1986 and 1988 through 2000 (refer to Table P5.1).

By Gender. In the period between 1986 and 2000, the percentage of men who agreed that it is sometimes necessary to spank a child hard varied between 73 and 84 percent, with no clear historical pattern. Women exhibited a similar pattern, with estimates ranging between 69 and 82 percent. Approval of spanking was at its highest in 1986 for both sexes. In general, men are more likely than women to agree that sometimes it is necessary to spank a child. For example, in 2000, 79 percent of men agreed that spanking a child is sometimes necessary, compared to 71 percent of women.

By Educational Attainment. Adults who are college graduates were less likely than parents without a high school diploma or equivalent to say that spanking a child is sometimes necessary. In 2000, 66 percent of men who were college graduates agreed that spanking is sometimes necessary compared to 87 percent of men with less than a high school education. Among women, 55 percent of college graduates agreed that it was sometimes necessary to spank a child, compared to 80 percent of those who did not graduate from high school (see Figure P5.1).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. For both men and women, white, non-Hispanic adults are less likely than black, non-Hispanic adults to say that spanking a child is sometimes necessary. For example, in 2000, 87 percent of black men, compared to 79 percent of white men, agreed that a child sometimes needs a good hard spanking. In 2000, black men were also more likely than Hispanic men (69 percent) to agree that spanking a child was sometimes necessary.

Figure P5.1 Percentage of men and women who agree that it is sometimes necessary to give a child a good hard spanking, by educational attainment: 2000



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 2000

P6 – Parents' Responsibility for Children

Mothers and fathers often assume different roles with regard to their children. Researchers find that fathers are more likely to assume a greater role in play activities with young children, while mothers generally assume the role of primary caretaker.[33,34] *Despite these differences, both parents have a significant effect on children's development.*[35] *It is through the gradual developmental process of interpreting, transforming, and evaluating the norms of their parents that children acquire their own moral values.*[36] *Similarly, parental input and involvement in choosing and engaging in their child's school is crucial. Children with involved parents are more likely to have positive educational outcomes, higher aspirations, and increased graduation rates.*[37] *Father involvement, particularly involvement in their children's school activities, is associated with decreases in problem behaviors (e.g., drug use, delinquency) among their children.*[38]

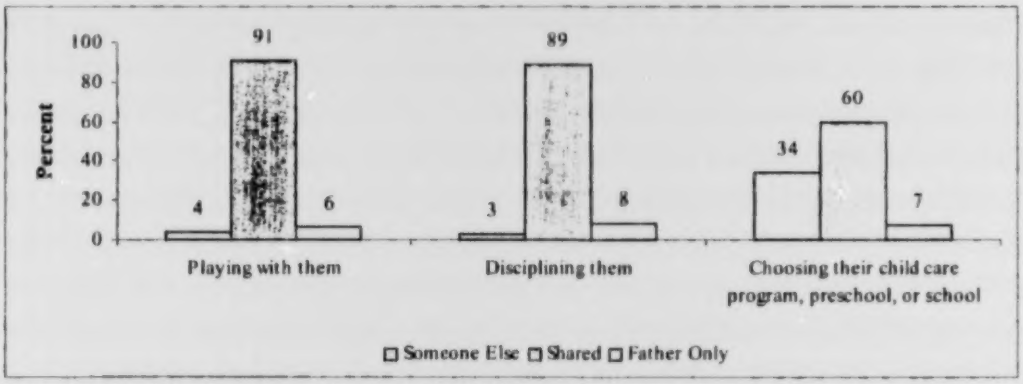
The responsibilities of parents for their children were assessed by examining three questions from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS). Parents were asked if they shared, performed alone, or if someone else performed three responsibilities for their children (under age 13): 1) playing with their children; 2) disciplining their children; and 3) selecting a child care program, preschool, or school for their children (refer to Table P6.1, P6.2, and P6.3). These items were all asked in 1997.

By Gender. The majority of mothers and fathers reported that they shared responsibility for playing with their children (77 and 91 percent, respectively), and for discipline (70 and 89 percent). When it came to selecting a child care program, preschool, or school, however, only 38 percent of mothers and 60 percent of fathers reported sharing responsibility. Sixty percent of mothers reported sole responsibility for this activity, compared to 7 percent of fathers (see Figure P6.1 and P6.2).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. White, non-Hispanic mothers were more likely to report sharing responsibility for playing with their child, disciplining them, or choosing their care or school than were Hispanic or black, non-Hispanic mothers. Among fathers, Hispanics were more likely than white, non-Hispanic or black, non-Hispanic fathers to report having sole responsibility for taking care of these three sorts of activities with their children.

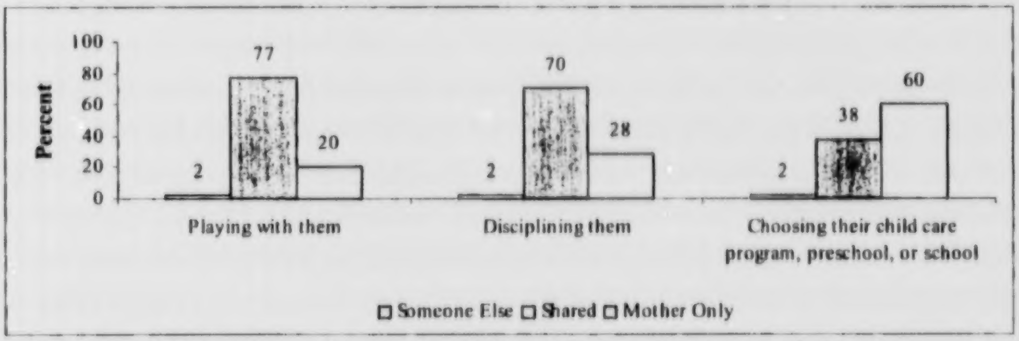
By Poverty Status. Poor mothers and fathers were more likely than nonpoor parents to report sole responsibility for playing with their children, disciplining them, and choosing their care program or school (refer to Table P6.1, P6.2, and P6.3). For example, 55 percent of poor mothers reported sole responsibility for disciplining their children compared to 22 percent of nonpoor mothers. The difference among fathers is less pronounced (18 percent compared to 7 percent).

Figure P6.1 Parental responsibility for playing with and disciplining their children, and for choosing a child care, preschool, or school according to fathers of children under age 13: 1997



SOURCE: Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

Figure P6.2 Parental responsibility for playing with and disciplining their children, and for choosing a child care, preschool, or school according to mothers of children under age 13: 1997



SOURCE: Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

By Educational Attainment. Mothers and fathers with less than a high school education are more likely than more educated parents to report having sole responsibility for play, discipline, and choosing a school or child care provider. For example, 42 percent of mothers and 21 percent of fathers with less than a high school education reported sole responsibility for disciplining their children, compared to 15 percent of mothers and 4 percent of fathers who had graduated from college.

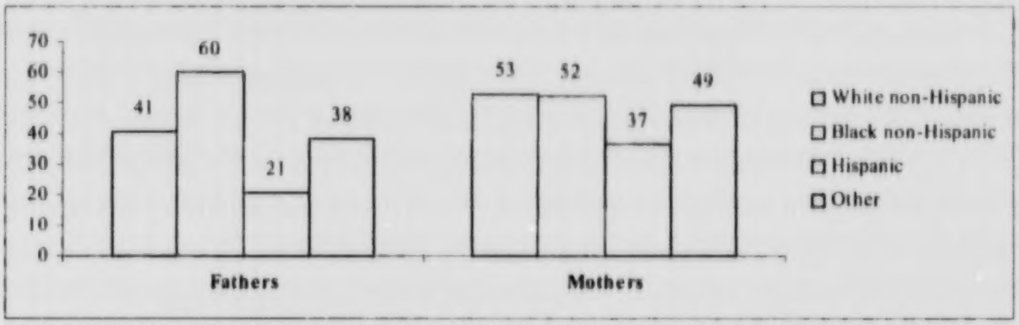
By Employment Status. Patterns of responsibility are similar for working mothers and mothers who are not in the labor force. About three quarters of mothers in both categories report sharing responsibility for discipline, eight in ten share responsibility for play, and four in ten share responsibility for choosing a child care program, preschool, or school. The responsibility of fathers for these activities was only modestly affected by whether the mother worked or not, with fathers slightly more likely to share responsibility for discipline and play when the mother worked.

P7 – Limit Setting

Setting guidelines or rules for children teaches them the difference between right and wrong and clarifies what sorts of behavior are considered acceptable and unacceptable. Thus, limit setting constitutes a critical element in shaping children's judgement, developing conscience, and learning how to understand one's surroundings.[39] *In addition, it has been found that parenting that combines limit setting and responsiveness to a child's needs (i.e., "authoritative parenting") is associated with positive outcomes for children. Limit setting not only enhances child development, but also increases the likelihood of compliance with parental expectations.*[40,41]

In order to gauge the limit setting patterns of adults, three questions from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS) are examined. Parents of children ages 3 to 12 were asked to report how often they: 1) set limits on the time their children can watch TV in a day; 2) set limits on what television programs their children watch; and 3) control who their children spend time with (refer to Table P7.1). These items were all asked in 1997.

Figure P7.1 Percentage of fathers and mothers of children ages 3 to 12 who (often or very often) set limits on who their children spend time with, by race and Hispanic origin: 1997



SOURCE: Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

By Gender. Mothers are somewhat more likely to set all three types of limits for their children than are fathers. For example, in 1997, 48 percent of mothers and 40 percent of fathers set limits often or very often on how many hours of television their children could watch in a day. Seventy one percent of mothers and 61 percent of fathers set limits often or very often on the types of programs their children can watch on television. The same pattern is seen for the percentage of mothers and fathers who regulate their children's interactions with peers. In 1997, 51 percent of mothers and 40 percent of fathers often or very often controlled with whom their children spent time.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. There are considerable differences in patterns of limit setting among mothers and fathers of different racial/ethnic backgrounds. Hispanic fathers (30 percent) are less likely to set limits on what television programs their children watch compared to fathers of other racial/ethnic backgrounds (64, 68, and 65 percent, respectively, for white, black, and other racial/ethnic groups), while white, non-Hispanic mothers (78 percent) are the most likely to set limits on what television programs their children watch, compared to mothers of other racial/ethnic backgrounds (61, 48, and 58 percent, respectively, for black, Hispanic, and other racial/ethnic groups). Black, non-Hispanic fathers (60 percent) are the most likely and Hispanic fathers (21 percent) are the least likely to set limits on who their children spend time with. Similarly, Hispanic mothers (37 percent) are less likely than other mothers to set limits on who their children spend time with (see Figure P7.1).

By Educational Attainment. Parents who are college graduates are generally more likely than parents without a high school education to set limits for their children. For each of the activities examined, mothers with college degrees were more likely than mothers with less than a high school education to set limits. For instance, while only 56 percent of mothers with less than a high school education often or very often set limits on the types of television programs their children watch, 80 percent of mothers who are college graduates do so. For fathers, this pattern holds true for the degree to which they set limits on whom their children spend time with and which television programs they allow their children to watch, but not for the amount of time they allow their children to spend watching television.

P8 – Conflict Resolution in Families

Children who are exposed to styles of conflict resolution that involve positive verbal communication are more obedient and less belligerent than those who are not.[42] *Research points to poor communication and problem-solving skills for resolving disputes as a contributing factor to negative outcomes, such as an increased likelihood of adolescent criminal behavior.*[43] *When examining conflict resolution, researchers have primarily focused on how parents and children respond to conflict with one another.*[44]

To evaluate the conflict resolution tactics of parents, three questions from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics –Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS) are examined. Parents of children under age 13 were asked to report if they agreed or disagreed with three statements: 1) we fight a lot in our family; 2) family members hardly ever lose their tempers; and 3) family members always calmly discuss problems. These items were all asked in 1997 (refer to Table P8.1).

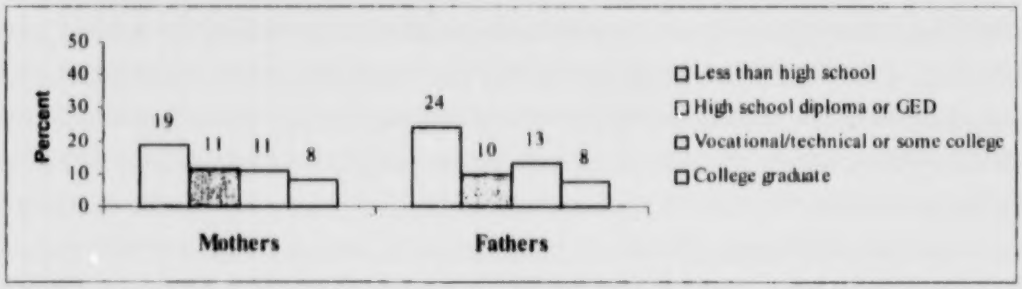
By Gender. More than half of mothers (52 percent) and fathers (56 percent) report "calmly discussing problems" as a way of resolving family conflicts. Twelve percent of both mothers and fathers report that there is a lot a fighting in their family.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Hispanic mothers and fathers are more likely to report a lot of family fighting than are white, non-Hispanic or black, non-Hispanic mothers and fathers. Twenty-one percent of Hispanic mothers report that they fight a lot in their family, compared to 7 percent of black, non-Hispanic and 13 percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers. Similarly, 20 percent of Hispanic fathers report that they fight a lot in their family compared to 8 percent of black, non-Hispanic fathers and 11 percent of white, non-Hispanic fathers.

By Poverty Status. While there do not appear to be significant differences between poor and nonpoor fathers in the degree to which they are likely to report "fighting a lot" in their family, or "calmly discussing problems," the same does not hold true for mothers. Poor mothers (18 percent) are more likely to report "a lot of family fighting" than are nonpoor mothers (11 percent). However, poor mothers (60 percent) are also more likely than nonpoor mothers (50 percent) to report "calmly discussing problems" in their family.

By Educational Attainment. The same pattern that emerges for poor compared to nonpoor mothers regarding their reported conflict resolution styles emerges for mothers with less than a high school education compared to mothers who are college graduates (see Figure P8.1). Nineteen percent of mothers with less than a high school education, compared to only 8 percent of mothers with a college degree, report a lot of family fighting. Seventy percent of mothers with less than a high school education report calmly discussing family problems compared to 46 percent of mothers with a college degree. Fathers with less than a high school education (24 percent) are significantly more likely than fathers who are college graduates (8 percent) to report a lot of family fighting.

Figure P8.1 Percentage of parents of children under age 13 who report that the family fights a lot, by educational attainment: 1997



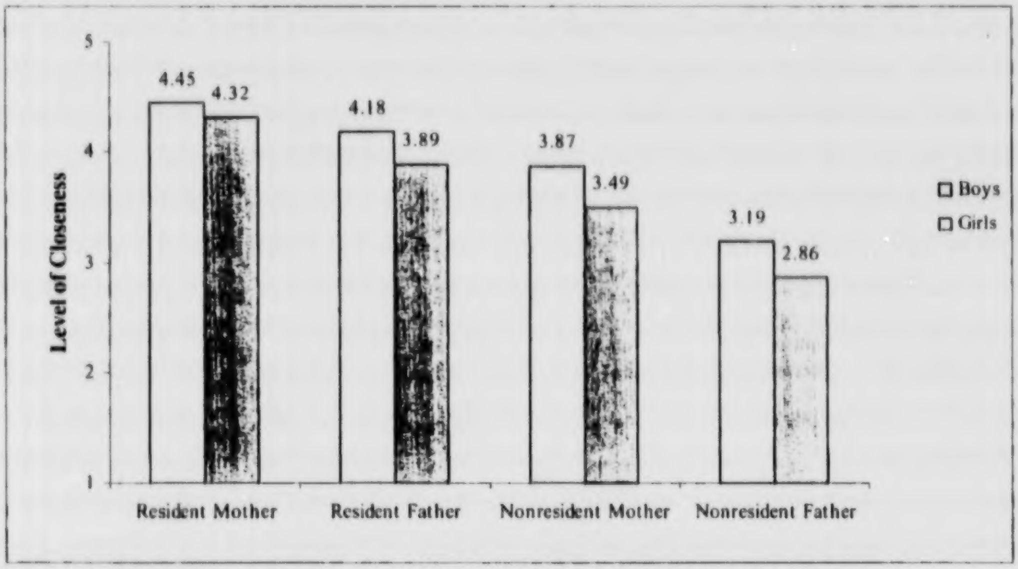
SOURCE: Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

P9 – Degree of Closeness Adolescent Feels Toward Parent

Recent research suggests that a positive, close relationship between parents and adolescents is related to lower rates of adolescent early sexual activity, drug use, and emotional distress.[45] *Negative relationships, on the other hand, have been found to be related to negative psychological functioning.*[46] *Research also shows that adolescents may react differently to certain types of parental behavior depending on whether it involves the mother or the father.*[47] *Adolescents tend to express negative feelings for mothers who demonstrate high levels of control, but have more positive feelings for fathers who show high levels of control.*

In order to assess the degree to which adolescents feel close to their parents, a question from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health is examined. Adolescents in grades 7 through 12 in 1995 (Wave I) and in grades 8 through 12 in 1996 (Wave II) were asked to report the degree of closeness they feel toward their parents. Closeness was reported on a scale from 1 to 5 (1- not close at all, 2 - not very close, 3 - somewhat close, 4 - quite close, 5 - extremely close; refer to Table P9.1).

Figure P9.1 Degree of closeness adolescent feels toward his or her parent, by residence of parent: 1996



SOURCE: National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), Wave II, 1996

By Gender. Boys and girls reported feeling very close to both their resident parents but adolescents of both sexes also report being somewhat closer to their mothers than to their fathers. The same pattern holds true for feelings toward nonresident parents.

By Residential Status of Parent. Adolescents of both genders report being closer to their resident mothers and fathers than to their nonresident counterparts (see Figure P9.1). They are least close to nonresident fathers.

By Biological or Step Relationship. Among adolescents in two-parent families, relationships with biological parents are closer than those with step-parents, regardless of the sex of the parent.

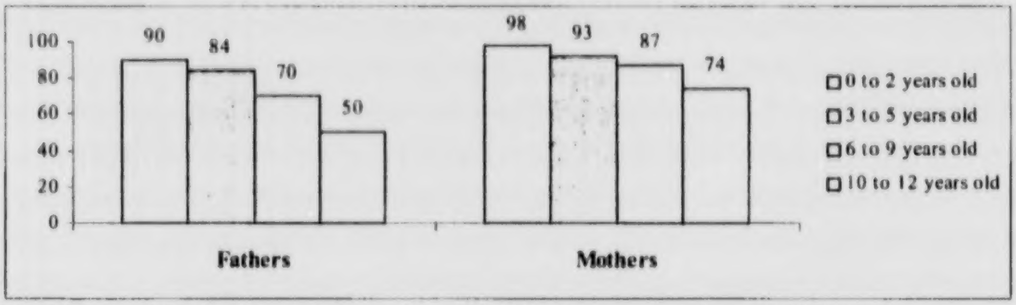
By Gender of Child. Boys report being somewhat closer to their mothers and their fathers than do girls. This finding holds regardless of parental residential status.

P10 – Warmth and Affection

Many studies have shown that warmth in the parent-child relationship predicts positive child outcomes. Higher self-esteem, better parent-child communication, and fewer psychological and behavior problems have been linked to warmth and affection between parent and child.[48] *Parental warmth and affection is also positively related to adolescent academic competence and negatively related to teen pregnancy and associations with deviant peers.*[49] *Parental warmth is even found to encourage children's use of social support and proactive, problem-focused coping styles.*[50] *Conversely, receiving insufficient levels of parental support fosters feelings of alienation, expressions of hostility and aggression, diminished self-esteem, and antisocial and risk behaviors.*[51]

To assess the amount of warmth and affection parents show their children, three questions from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS) are examined. Parents of children ages 12 and younger who are living with their children were asked to report how often, in the past month, they: 1) hugged or showed physical affection to their child; 2) told their child that they loved him/her; and 3) told their child that they appreciated something he/she did. These items were all asked in 1997 (refer to Table P10.1).

Figure P10.1. Percentage of resident fathers and mothers of children under age 13 who hugged their child every day in the past month: 1997



SOURCE: Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement (CPS), 1997

By Gender. Mothers are more likely than fathers to report showing their children warmth across all three behaviors. Eighty-seven percent of mothers compared to 73 percent of fathers hug or show physical affection to their child at least once a day. Eighty-five percent of mothers and 62 percent of fathers tell their child that they love him or her at least once a day. Though the percentage of mothers and fathers who tell their child that they appreciate something he or she did is lower than the previous two behaviors, the difference between mothers and fathers is found here as well (55 percent and 37 percent, respectively).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. White, non-Hispanic mothers were more likely than Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic mothers to report daily hugging and telling their child that he or she is loved. For example, 93 percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers report hugging their child at least once a day, compared to 81 percent of Hispanic mothers and 75 percent of black, non-Hispanic mothers. Among fathers, more white, non-Hispanics and Hispanics report daily hugging (76 percent and 73 percent, respectively) than do black, non-Hispanics (56 percent). White, non-Hispanic and Hispanic fathers (65 percent and 63 percent, respectively) are also more likely than black, non-Hispanic fathers (45 percent) to tell their child he or she is loved. The percentage of parents reporting that they told their child that they appreciated something he or she did varied little across these groups for mothers or fathers.

By Age of Child. Overall, displays of warmth by both mothers and fathers decrease with the increased age of the child for all three behaviors. For example, over 90 percent of mothers and fathers report hugging children under the age of 3 on a daily basis, compared to 74 percent for mothers and 50 percent for fathers of children ages 10 to 12 (see Figure P10.1).

By Educational Attainment. For all three behaviors, mothers with less than a high school education are less likely to show their child warmth than are parents with higher levels of educational attainment. For example, 75 percent of mothers with less than a high school education hug or show physical affection to their child at least once a day, compared to 87 percent of mothers with a high school diploma, 91 percent of mothers with some college, and 94 percent of mothers with college degrees. Among fathers, educational attainment generally did not seem to affect the amount of warmth and affection directed to children. However, more college-educated fathers (77 percent) report hugging their child daily than do fathers with less than a high school education (68 percent) or fathers with a high school diploma (70 percent).

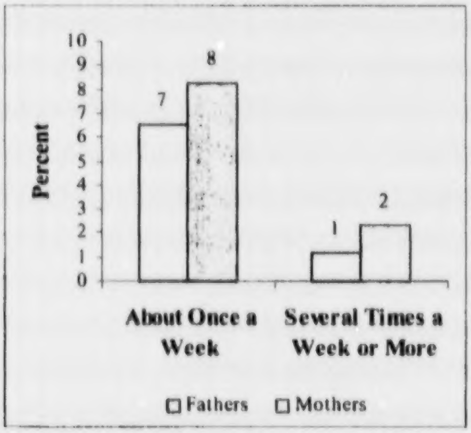
P11 – Conflict Between Parents and Adolescents

Conflict between parents and youth is a routine aspect of family life, and it should be understood as a process that can have both positive and negative effects for the youth and the entire family.[52] *As they become older, adolescents often show a greater willingness to openly disagree with parents, feel less close, and question parental authority.*[53] *Conflict with parents is a normal part of the development process for adolescents, however, and can be positive within the context of a warm and supportive parent-child relationship.*[54]

Data from the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) are used to assess parent-adolescent conflict. Parents were asked to report the frequency with which they had disagreements in the last 12 months with their adolescent (ages 12-18) regarding: 1) his or her friends; and 2) how late the child stays out at night (refer to Table P11.1 and P11.2).

By Gender. The overall frequency of disagreement between parents and adolescents on these subjects is relatively modest, with only 10 percent of fathers and 11 percent of mothers reporting disagreements once a week or more often about staying out too late (see Figure P11.2). Eight percent of fathers and 10 percent of mothers reported disagreements about the youth's friends at that level.

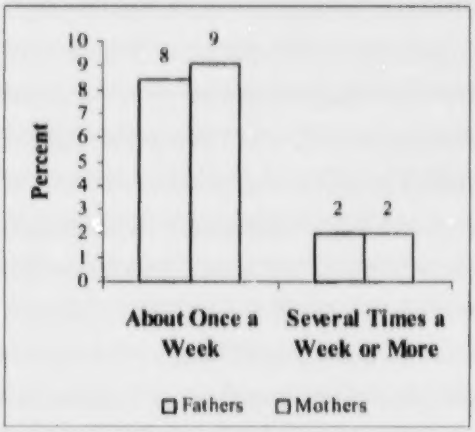
Figure P11.1 Percentage of parents that report disagreements between parents and adolescents regarding friends, by frequency of disagreements: 1988



SOURCE: National Survey of Families and Households, 1988

By Family Structure. Disagreements over staying out late are more common in single-parent families than in two-parent families. Twenty-two percent of mothers in single-parent families reported disagreeing once per week or more on this topic compared to 8 percent of mothers in two-parent families. The percentages for fathers are 20 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Figure P11.2 Percentage of parents that report disagreements between parents and adolescents regarding staying out late, by frequency of disagreements: 1988



SOURCE: National Survey of Families and Households, 1988

By Educational Attainment. Parents who have graduated from college reported a lower level of disagreement regarding the adolescent's friends and staying out late than parents with less than a high school education. For example, among those with a college degree, 6 percent of mothers and 7 percent of fathers reported disagreeing once per week or more about friends, compared to 15 percent of mothers and 18 percent of fathers with less than a high school education (refer to Table P11.1). Similar differences exist for disagreements over staying out late (refer to Table P11.2).

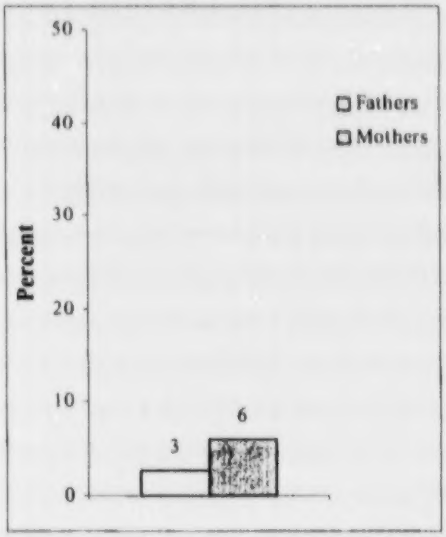
P12 – Incidence of Harsh Punishment, Violence, or Abuse

In 1999, approximately 826,000 children were identified as victims of substantiated (i.e., confirmed) or indicated (i.e., reported) abuse or neglect.[55] *Research shows that abused children lag behind nonabused children in learning new cognitive and social skills and have shown delayed academic achievement.*[56] *Current findings indicate that children who are hit repeatedly and with more frequency develop behavior problems, especially aggression, and have more emotional and mental health problems, particularly with depression, and are more likely to experience future family violence.*[57,58,59] *Childhood abuse predicts higher rates of criminality and arrests for violent offenses in adolescence and adulthood.*[60]

The incidence of harsh punishment and physical abuse is based on data from a 1995 Gallup Survey on Disciplining Children in America.[61] *The rates are derived from the Physical Abuse subscale on the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS)*[62] *which includes a number of items assessing physical abuse. Parents responded either "ever" or "never" when asked if they had used any of the following forms of physical abuse: hitting child with fist or kicking, throwing child or knocking them down, beating up child, hitting child with hard objects not on the bottom, choking child, burning child, or using a knife or gun on child (refer to Table P12.1).*

By Gender. Few parents report ever having physically abused their children: 6 percent among mothers and 3 percent among fathers (see Figure P12.1).

Figure P12.1 Percentage of fathers and mothers who have ever physically abused their child: 1995



SOURCE: Gallup Survey on Disciplining Children in America, 1995

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Eighteen percent of black, non-Hispanic mothers report having ever physically abused their child, as compared to 4 percent of White, non-Hispanic mothers and 4 percent of Hispanic mothers. Differences among fathers are modest and not statistically significant.

By Annual Household Income. Mothers living in a household with less than $20,000 in income a year are more likely to report physically abusing their child (10 percent) than are mothers in households with over $20,000 in annual income (4 percent). Differences among fathers are not statistically significant.

By Family Structure. Children, while generally unlikely to be abused, are more likely to be physically abused by their mothers in single-parent families than in two-parent families. Nine percent of mothers in single-parent families report ever physically abusing their child compared to 4 percent of mothers in two-parent families. The differences between fathers in single- and two-parent families were similar in magnitude, but not statistically significant.

P13 – Direct Care of Pre-school Children by Fathers

Child care is a particularly relevant issue in contemporary America. Many mothers no longer fulfill the traditional primary caregiver role; they populate the work force in increasingly high numbers and take significantly shorter leaves from employment following the birth of a child.[63]

Research shows that, nationally, fathers are spending more time providing care for children while mothers are engaged outside of the home.[64,65] *This phenomenon seems promising, as father-child relations may have significant effects on certain positive child outcomes (e.g. social competence,*[66] *academic success,*[67] *and personality development*[68]*) that are distinct from the effects of mother-child relations.*

Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 1996, are used to calculate the percentage of children ages 0 to 5 whose fathers provide primary care for them while their mothers are working, looking for work or attending school.[69] *In the surveys, mothers were asked for child care information, including usage of a particular type of care arrangement (yes/no), and number of hours each type of care was used. Such questions were asked for eleven types of child care arrangements (e.g., father, grandparent, day care center, nursery/preschool, Head Start program) for up to five children ages 0 to 5.*[70] *If a respondent reported the most hours for using father care among all types of arrangements, father care was considered the "primary arrangement"*[71] *(refer to Table P13.1).*

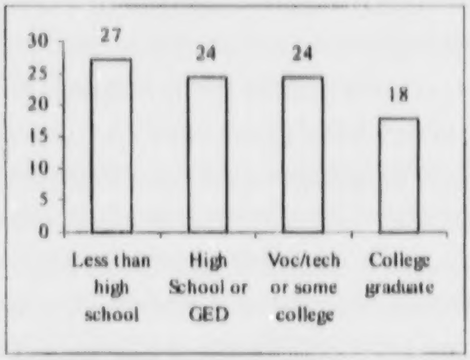
By Gender. In 1996, approximately 18 percent of children ages 0 to 5 had their fathers as their primary caregivers while their mothers were working, attending school, or looking for work. Nineteen percent of preschool boys and 18 percent of preschool girls had their fathers as primary caregivers in 1996.

By Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother. White, non-Hispanic mothers (21 percent) are more likely than are black, non-Hispanic (10 percent) or Hispanic (15 percent) mothers to rely on preschoolers' fathers for providing primary care while they are at work, school, or looking for work. Hispanic mothers are also more likely than black non-Hispanic mothers to report fathers as primary caregivers of their preschoolers.

By Poverty Status. Mothers who are living at or below the poverty threshold are less likely than mothers who are not poor to report fathers as primary caregivers of their preschoolers. For example, 23 percent of nonpoor mothers report fathers as primary caregivers, compared to 18 percent of poor mothers.

By Family Structure.[72] Preschoolers in two-parent families are far more likely than children in single mother households to have their father as their primary caregiver (23 percent compared to 6 percent).

Figure P13.1 Percentage of preschoolers whose fathers are their primary care giver, by father's educational attainment: 1996



SOURCE: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996, TM2 and TM4

By Educational Attainment of Father. Fathers with college degrees are less likely than those with any other level of educational attainment to provide primary care for their child (see Figure P13.1). For example, in 1996, 27 percent of fathers with less than a high school education were primary caregivers to their preschoolers, compared to 18 percent of college-educated fathers. Fathers with high school or some college-level training were also more likely than college-educated fathers to be children's primary caregivers when mothers were at school or working (24 percent, respectively). The likelihood of fathers being primary caregivers to their preschoolers does not vary by mothers' level of educational attainment.

P14 – Time Spent with Children

The time that parents and children spend together is instrumental in the social and intellectual development of the child.[73,74] It is during this time that children benefit from important emotional supports and exposure to parental values and behavior.

On average, mothers occupy the majority of the total parental hours spent in direct care in two-parent families.[75] Nonetheless, children who spend a substantial amount of time with their fathers benefit greatly. Research finds that children whose fathers assumed 40 percent or more of the family's care tasks had greater positive outcomes (e.g., better performance on tests and cognitive achievement), than those children whose fathers were less involved.[76] Overall, studies show that involvement by both parents yields the most positive effects on the development of children.[77]

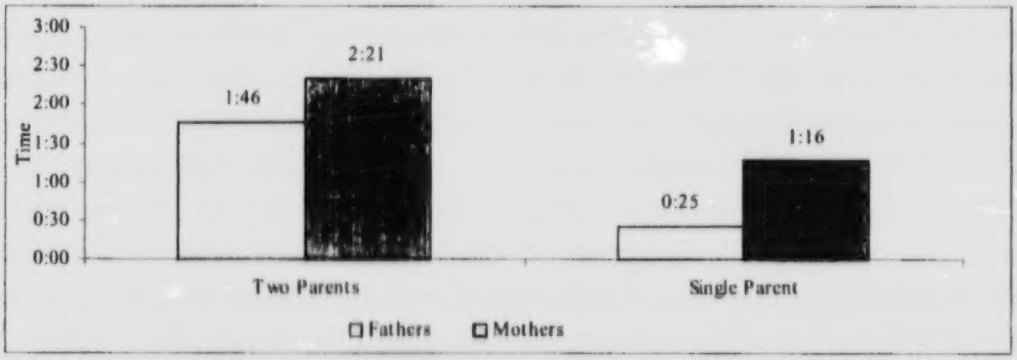
Data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997 are used to calculate the average daily time children under age 13 spend with their parents doing some type of activity (refer to Table P14.1). The data are presented for two-parent families and for single-parent families.

By Gender. Children spend more time with their mothers than with their fathers. In two-parent families, the average daily time spent with a mother is 2 hours and 21 minutes, and 1 hour and 46 minutes with fathers. In single-parent families, children spend about one and a quarter hours daily with mothers, compared to less than half an hour with fathers.

By Family Structure. Children in two-parent families spend far more time with their parents than do those in single-parent families (see Figure P14.1). The average time spent with fathers is four times greater for children in two-parent families than for those in single-parent families, which are often headed by mothers (1 hour and 46 minutes compared to 25 minutes). The average time spent with mothers is almost twice as high for children in two-parent families as for those in single-parent families (2 hours and 21 minutes compared to 1 hour and 16 minutes).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Black, non-Hispanic children spend less time with their mothers and fathers than parents from other racial and ethnic backgrounds. This is the case for children in two-parent and single-parent families. For example, for children in two-parent families the average daily time spent by black, non-Hispanic children with their fathers was an hour and 11 minutes, compared to slightly more than an hour and 45 minutes for white, non-Hispanic and Hispanic children, and about 2 hours for children of other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

Figure P14.1 Average daily time children under age 13 spend with their mothers and fathers in an activity, by family structure: 1997



SOURCE: Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

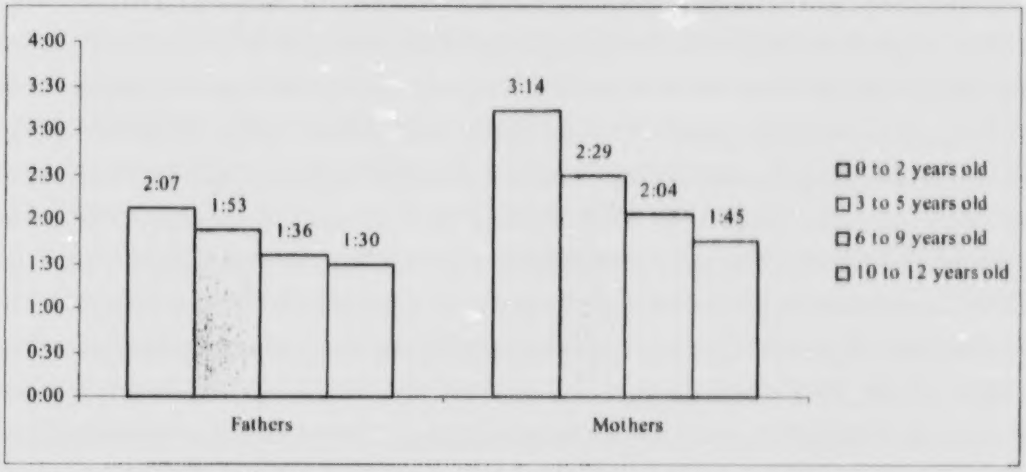
By Poverty Status. Poor children in two-parent families spend less time with their fathers than do those in two-parent families with relatively high incomes. The average time spent per day with fathers was about an hour and a half for poor children compared to an hour and 51 minutes for those in families with incomes at 3 times the poverty level. By contrast, The time children spend with mothers in single- and two-parent families does not differ by their poverty status.[78]

By Educational Attainment. Children in two-parent families whose fathers have a college degree spend more time with their fathers than those whose fathers have less than a high school education (an hour and 52 minutes compared to an hour and 38 minutes). The time spent by children with mothers in single- or two-parent families does not substantially differ by the level of mother's educational attainment.[79]

By Employment Status. Children in two-parent families with mothers who are not in the labor force spend more time with their mothers (slightly more than 2 hours and a half) than those with mothers working part-time or full-time (about 2 hours and 15 minutes) or mothers looking for work (an hour and 51 minutes). Time spent with fathers in two-parent families does not vary significantly by fathers employment status. Among children in single-parent families, those with mothers who work either part-time or full-time spend substantially less time with their mothers than those with mothers who are not in the labor force or who are looking for work.[80]

By Age of Child. As children get older they spend less time with their parents. For example, children in two-parent families spend 3 hours and 14 minutes per day with their mother at ages 0 to 2, compared to an hour and 45 minutes by ages 9 to 12. Time with father in two-parent families decreases from two hours and 7 minutes at ages 0 to 2 to one and one-half hours by ages 9 to 12. (see Figure P14.2). A similar pattern emerges for children in single-parent families.

Figure P14.2 Average daily time children under age 13 in two-parent families spend with mothers and fathers in an activity, by age of child: 1997



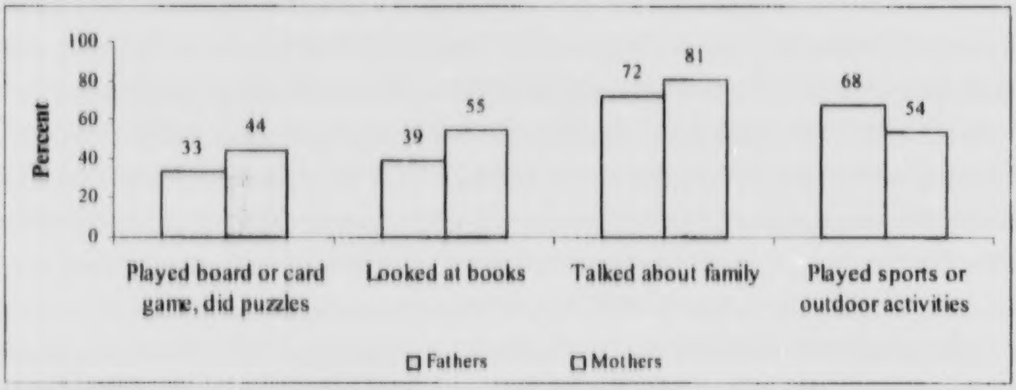
SOURCE: Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

P15 – Parents' Activities with Children

Parents' participation in activities with their children is an important part of healthy cognitive, social, and emotional development. The range of activities in which children engage with their parents can span from the academic (e.g., reading books, helping with homework), to sports and games, to simply going to the store or movies. Research suggests that parent-child literacy activities in the home improve children's language skills and their interest in books, and enhance parent's self-esteem and sense of efficacy.[81,82] *In addition, children who are high academic achievers tend to have parents who use more specific strategies to help their children with their schoolwork and who have more supportive conversations with them.*[83] *Similarly, higher levels of parent-child number-related activities at home (e.g., helping with math homework, counting exercises) improved young children's performance on tests of early mathematical ability.*[84] *Fathers' participation in play activities with their children especially contributes to the formation of a secure father-child relationship.*[85]

In order to track the frequency that parents engage in various activities with their children, four questions from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS) are examined. Parents of children ages 3 to 12 were asked to report how often they engaged in the following activities with their child: 1) played a board game, card game, or did puzzles; 2) looked at books; 3) talked about family; or 4) played sports or did outdoor activities. These items were all asked in 1997 (refer to Table P15.1).

Figure P15.1 Percentage of mothers and fathers of children ages 3 to 12 participating in various activities with their children at least once a week: 1997



SOURCE: Panel Study of Income Dynamics – Child Development Supplement, 1997

By Gender. Mothers are generally more likely to engage in activities with their children than are fathers, though there are domains in which fathers participate more frequently. Mothers are more likely than fathers to play board games, cards, or puzzles with their children; look at books with their children; and have conversations with their children about the family at least once a week (see Figure P15.1). Fathers are more likely than mothers to play sports or do outdoor activities with their children at least once a week.

By Age of Child. Parents tend to spend more time in activities with their younger children than with their older children. For example, more fathers of children ages 3 to 5 play sports and outdoor activities with their children at least once a week (81 percent) than do fathers of children ages 6 to 9 (68 percent) or 10 to 12 (57 percent). Similarly, more mothers of children ages 3 to 5 play board games, cards, or puzzles with their children at least once a week (55 percent) than do mothers of children ages 6 to 9 (47 percent) or 10 to 12 (30 percent). This same pattern holds true for parents' book reading activities with children. For talk about the family, fewer parents have conversations with their 10- to 12-year-old children than with younger children ages 3 to 9.

By Educational Attainment. Mothers who have a high school education or equivalent are more likely to engage in activities with their children than are mothers who have less than a high school education. This pattern was true of fathers also, but only for two of the four activities: looking at books and playing games. For example, 56 percent of mothers (and 42 percent of fathers) who attained a high school diploma or equivalent looked at books with their children at least once a week, compared to 39 percent of mothers (and 27 percent of fathers) with less than a high school education. Fathers who are college graduates are more likely to play sports (72 percent) and talk about the family (76 percent) with their children than are fathers with less than a high school education (60 and 68 percent, respectively).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Among fathers, activities with children do not seem to vary across racial/ethnic groups. For example, Hispanic fathers are just as likely as white and black, non-Hispanic fathers to play games, talk about their family, and play sports or outdoor activities with their children. There is more variation among mothers of different racial/ethnic backgrounds, however. Hispanic mothers are less likely than white, non-Hispanic mothers to engage in activities such as playing games, looking at books, talking about the family, and playing sports with their children. For example, only 40 percent of Hispanic mothers looked at books with their children, compared to 60 percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers. Hispanic mothers are also less likely than black, non-Hispanic mothers to play games or look at books with their children. Hispanic fathers are less likely than white and black non-Hispanic fathers to look at books with their children (26 percent, compared to 40 and 45 percent, respectively).

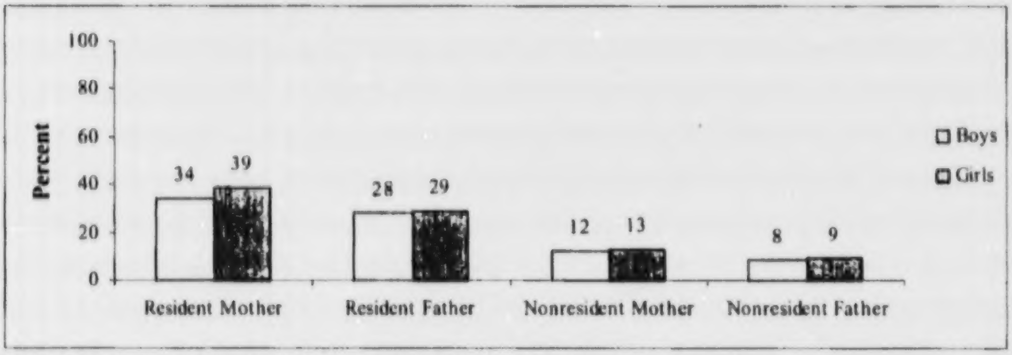
By Family Structure. Interestingly, there is no difference between single mothers and mothers in two-parent households in the degree to which mothers engage in activities such as playing games, looking at books, talking about family, or playing sports with their children. There is insufficient data to report on single father families.

P16 – Religious Activities With Children

For many, a key component of fostering moral and spiritual guidance in children and youth is participation in religious activities (e.g. attending church, synagogue, mosque, or temple) on a regular basis. Religiosity has been found to be positively related to volunteering,[86] *positive mother-child relationships,*[87] *openness, and friendliness.*[88] *Research suggests that a significant portion of men experience important changes in external behaviors (e.g., church attendance) and commitment to religion after becoming fathers.*[89] *However, evidence suggests that mothers' personal religious practices are a more powerful predictor of children's religiosity than are those of their fathers.*[90] *Higher parental religiosity is associated with more cohesive family relationships, lower levels of interparental conflict, and fewer behavior problems among children.*[91]

In order to assess the extent to which adolescents participated in religious activities with their parents, a question from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) is examined. Adolescents in grades 7 through 12 in the 1994 and 1995 (Wave I) and in grades 8-12 in 1996 (Wave II) were asked to report if they had gone to a church-related event with their parent in the last four weeks (refer to Table P16.1).

Figure P16.1. Percentage of students in grades 8-12 who report having gone to a church-related event with their parent in the last 4 weeks: 1996



SOURCE: National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, Wave II 1996

By Gender. Adolescents are more likely to attend religious activities with their mothers than with their fathers, regardless of residential status. For instance, in 1996, 39 percent of girls attended a church-related event with their resident mother compared to 29 percent who attended an event with their resident father. In addition, a significantly larger percentage of girls attended religious activities with their nonresident mothers (13 percent) than with their nonresident fathers (9 percent). A similar pattern is found for boys' activities with their mothers and fathers. For example, 34 percent of boys attended events with resident mothers compared to 28 percent who attended with resident fathers (see Figure P16.1).

By Parental Residence Status. Adolescents are far more likely to attend religious activities with resident parents than with nonresident parents (see Figure P16.1). For example, in 1996, 39 percent of girls attended a church-related event with their resident mother, whereas only 13 percent of girls attended such events with their nonresident mother.

By Age of Child. Younger adolescents are somewhat more likely to engage in religious activities with their resident parents than are older adolescents. In 1996, 38 percent of boys and 43 percent of girls under age 15 attended a religious activity with their resident mothers in a four-week period. Thirty-three percent of boys and 37 percent of girls age 15 and older did so.

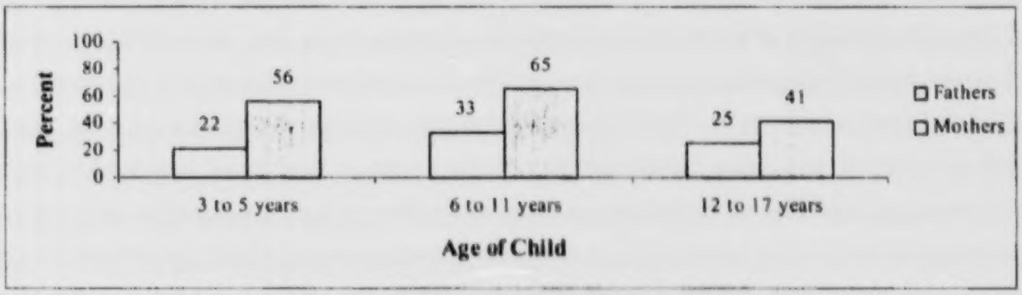
By Education Attainment. In general, children of college graduates are more likely to attend religious activities with their parents than are children of less well-educated parents. For example, in 1996, 39 percent of adolescent boys who had at least one parent with a college degree attended a church-related event with their resident father. Only 18 percent of boys whose most educated parent had only a high school diploma or equivalent attended religious activities with their resident father. A similar pattern emerges for girls' religious activities with their parents, regardless of residential status. However, this pattern does not hold true for nonresident fathers and their sons.

P17 – Parental Participation in Child's School Activities

Studies report that children whose parents are involved in their schooling are more likely to earn high grades and enjoy school than children whose parents are not involved in their children's schooling. This result holds for students in both elementary and secondary school.[92,93] Children of involved parents are also more likely to have higher educational aspirations and motivation to achieve.[94] In addition, parent involvement in school is related to fewer student suspensions and expulsions, and higher levels of student participation in extracurricular activities. Data also suggest that schools that welcome parental involvement are more likely to have highly involved parents.[95]

To assess parental participation in their child's school, data from the National Household Education Survey Program (NHES) were examined. The question asked if parents of children ages 3 to 17 participated in any or all of the following activities: a general school meeting, parent-teacher conference, class event, and volunteering at school. Parents who responded "yes" to 3 or 4 of the activities were categorized as "highly involved." This question was asked in 1996 and 1999 (refer to Table 17.1).

Figure P17.1 Percentage of fathers and mothers who are highly involved in their child's school, by age of child: 1999



SOURCE: National Household Education Survey Program, 1999

By Gender. Mothers are much more likely to be highly involved (i.e., participate in three or four of the following school activities: general school meeting, parent-teacher conference, class event, or volunteering at school) in their children's school than are fathers, regardless of the age of the child. For example, in 1999, among parents of 6- to 11-year-olds, 65 percent of mothers and 33 percent of fathers were highly involved in their children's school.

By Age of Child. Parents are more likely to be highly involved in their children's school when their children are between the ages of 6 to 11 than when they are older (see Figure P17.1). In 1999, 33 percent of fathers of 6- to 11-year-olds were highly involved as compared to 25 percent of fathers of 12- to 17-year-olds. Among mothers, the gap was even larger. In 1999, 65 percent of mothers of 6- to 11-year-olds were highly involved, while only 41 percent of mothers of 12- to 17-year-olds were highly involved.

By Educational Attainment. Better educated parents are generally more likely to be highly involved than are less educated parents. In 1999, 10 percent of fathers of 6- to 11-year-olds with less than a high school education were highly involved, compared to 25 percent of high school graduates, and 44 percent of college graduates. Similarly, for children ages 6 to 11, 42 percent of mothers with less than a high school education were highly involved, compared to 78 percent of mothers with a college degree.

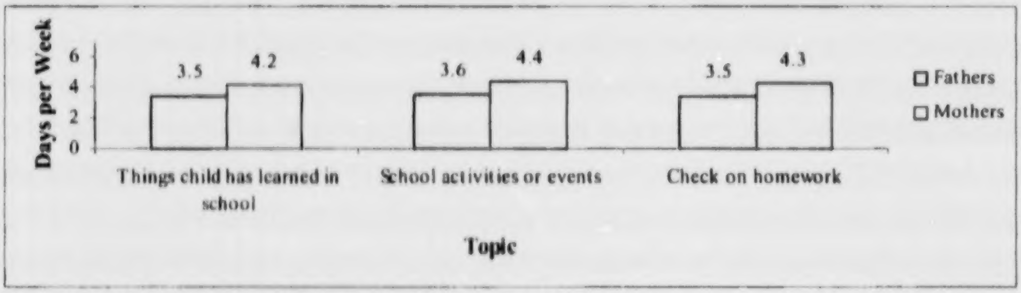
By Age of Parent. In 1999, the youngest parents (ages 18 to 24) were less likely to be highly involved in their children's schools than were older parents. For example, 6 percent of fathers ages 18 to 24 were highly involved in their 6- to 11-year-olds' schools compared to 32 percent of fathers ages 25 to 44 and 35 percent of fathers ages 45 to 65. This pattern held true for mothers and fathers of 3- to 5-year-olds and 6- to 11-year olds in 1999.

P18 – Encouragement of Child(ren)'s School Achievement

Children's academic achievement, including their competitiveness and drive to succeed, is largely influenced by their experience at home. For example, children whose parents encourage them and stimulate their intellect through enriching materials at home are more likely to have higher educational aspirations.[96] *In addition, involvement of parents in their child's education, at home and in school, serves as a form of social capital for that child, improving the quality and density of the relationships that he or she can utilize.*[97] *Based on existing research, it has been hypothesized that maternal involvement is beneficial for the social and emotional adjustment of children to school, and that the involvement of fathers, while often less frequent but more engaged, is critical for academic achievement.*[98] *Most research uses parental education and income as indicators of a child's educational success, but there are other ways parents influence a child's academic success, such as quality parental involvement in school-related activities.*

Data from the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) is presented. Three variables are examined: 1) the number of days in a typical week that the parent talks with his/her child about the things she/he has learned in school; 2) the number of days in a typical week the parent talks with his/her child about school activities or events; and 3) the number of days in a typical week the parent checks whether his/her child did homework or other school assignments. These items were all asked in 1992[99] *(refer to Table P18.1).*

Figure P18.1 Number of days per week mothers and fathers talk about school-related events with their child: 1992



SOURCE: National Survey of Families and Households, 1992

By Gender. Mothers appear to be more likely than fathers to talk with their child about school-related events and about things that he or she has learned in school. Mothers talk to their child about these topics about 4.3 days during the week compared to fathers, who do so about three and a half days a week. Mothers are also more likely than fathers to check on whether or not their child has done homework or other school assignments (see Figure P18.1).

By Age of Parent. Generally, younger mothers and fathers spend more time talking to their children about school and checking on their assignments than do older parents. For example, fathers ages 25 to 44 talk with their child about things they learned in school about 3.6 days a week, and fathers ages 45 and older talk about these things 3 days a week.

By Educational Attainment. Parents with a college degree generally talk with their child about school more frequently than parents without a high school education. This difference is particularly pronounced among fathers. Fathers with a college degree talk with their child about school activities 4.2 days a week, and about the things she or he has learned in school about 3.7 days a week, which is a day more a week than fathers with less than a high school education (3 days and 2.7 days, respectively).

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P19 – Child Custody Arrangements

Child custody can most easily be divided into two categories: legal custody and physical custody. Legal custody refers to "the parental right to make major decisions regarding the child's health, education and welfare," while physical custody refers exclusively to the living arrangements of the child.[100] *These privileges can be awarded to either or both parents. Sole custody is the most common arrangement currently in the United States, and is most often awarded to the mother. Joint custody is a less common but increasingly popular arrangement, especially in states that encourage its application. Joint physical custody, in which the child spends roughly 25 or more of his or her time at each parent's home,*[101] *was the chosen arrangement in over 20 percent of post-divorce families in the late 1990's.*[102] *Other forms of custody exist but are awarded rather infrequently compared to sole and joint arrangements. Split custody, which allows "one or more children [to] live with one parent while the remaining live with the other parent," is uncommon because courts discourage the separation of siblings.*[103] *Divided, or alternating, custody is similarly uncommon. This arrangement alternately gives each parent full custody of the child over long periods of time, often of one to two years. Each parent maintains visiting rights during their off-custody period.*[104]

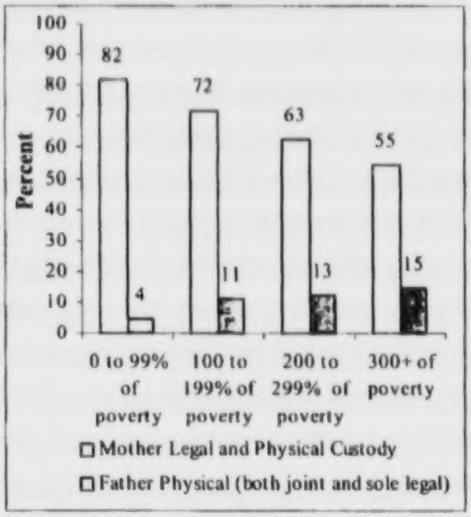
Theoretically, all types of custody arrangements have the potential to be beneficial for the child. Several studies indicate that it is ultimately the quality of parent-child contact within these arrangements that determine child outcomes.[105] *See indicators on "Contact with Nonresident Parent" and "Parental Time with Children" for further discussion of the influences of parental contact on child well-being.*

Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), April Supplement, 1994, 1996, and 1998 are used to describe the types of custody awarded under the most recent agreement in the previous year. The percentages are calculated only for households with a child (under age 21) who lives with one biological parent and whose other parent is absent from the household. The data are presented by the socio-demographic characteristics of the resident parent who reported the information (refer to Table P19.1, P19.2, and P19.3).[106]

By Gender. Sole legal and physical custody awarded to mothers was the most common arrangement in 1994, 1996, and 1998. Sixty-eight percent of households with nonresident parents reported that mothers had sole custody. The percentage in each arrangement remained virtually the same between 1994 and 1998 except for a slight decline in the award of physical custody to fathers (12 percent compared to 10 percent).

By Poverty Status of Resident Parent. Poor mothers are more likely to have full custody whereas poor fathers are less likely to have full custody (see Figure P19.1). In 1998, 82 percent of poor resident parents reported mothers had sole custody compared to 55 percent of those in the highest income bracket (incomes at 3 times the poverty level or above). On the other hand, parents with relatively high incomes are more likely than poor parents to report other types of arrangements. For instance, 15 percent of resident parents with incomes at three times the poverty level or more reported father's physical custody (with either sole or joint legal custody) whereas 4 percent of poor resident parents reported the same arrangement (see Figure P19.1).

Figure P19.1 Type of custody by poverty status of resident parent: 1998



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, April Supplement, 1998

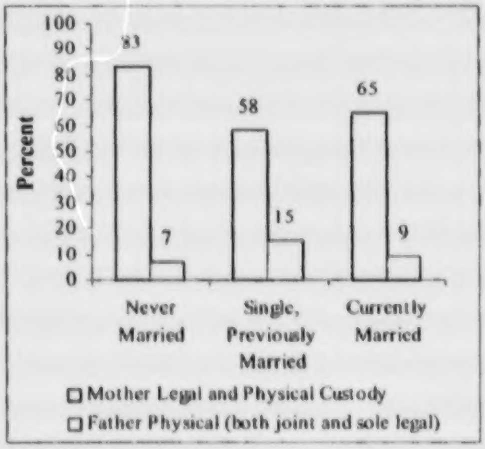
By Employment Status of Resident Parent. Mothers who are working full-time are less likely to have full custody of their children than mothers in all other employment categories. In 1998, only 62 percent of households where the mother works full-time reported that the mother had legal and physical custody compared to 77 percent of those working part-time, 77 percent of those looking for work, and 79 percent of those not in the labor force. On the other hand, full-time workers are more likely than those who are not working to report other types of arrangements including joint and sole father custody, except the "other" arrangements (e.g., split custody). For example, 12 percent of resident parents who work full-time reported a joint custody arrangement compared to 4 percent of those who were not working in 1998.

By Marital Status of Resident Parent. Resident mothers who have never married are more likely to have sole custody of their children than resident mothers who are currently married or who were once married (85 percent compared to 65 percent and 58 percent, respectively) (see Figure P19.2). On the other hand, resident parents who were once married are more likely to have joint custody than those with another marital status. Similarly, resident fathers who were previously married are more likely to have physical custody of their children than resident fathers with another marital status.

By Educational Attainment of Resident Parent. Custody arrangements differ by educational attainment of the resident parent. Sole custody by mother is more frequently reported among households where the resident parent has less than a high school education (77 percent) than when a parent has a college degree (53 percent). Better-educated parents are more likely to have joint custody, or joint legal custody with mother's physical custody. The likelihood of fathers being awarded physical custody (with either sole or joint legal custody) does not substantially differ by level of educational attainment.

By Race and Hispanic Origin of Resident Parent. Black, non-Hispanics are more likely to report mothers having sole custody of their children than most other ethnic groups (excluding American Indians and Alaskan Natives). Eighty-five percent of non-Hispanic black resident parents report the sole custody of mothers compared to 60 percent of non-Hispanic whites, 72 percent of Hispanics, and 62 percent of Asians. On the other hand, non-Hispanic whites are more likely than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics to have other types of arrangements, including mother physical and joint legal custody, joint custody, and father's sole custody. This statement does not hold true however when comparing non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics where the father has physical custody.

Figure P19.2 Type of custody by marital status of resident parent: 1998



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, April Supplement, 1998

By Age of Resident Parent. Younger resident mothers are more likely to have sole custody of their children than are older mothers. In 1998, 84 percent of resident parents under age 25 were mothers with sole custody compared to 60 percent of parents ages 45 and older. On the other hand, resident parents that are 45 and older are more likely to have joint custody than parents under the age of 25 (12 percent of parents age 45 and older compared to 3 percent of those under age 25). Older resident parents are more likely to have agreements where the father has physical custody or sole custody of their children than younger parents. Eighteen percent of resident parents ages 45 and older are fathers with physical custody or full custody, compared to 4 percent of parents under age 25.

P20 – Contact With Nonresident Parent

Due to the increase in divorce, separation, and nonmarital childbearing over recent years, a significant number of children in the United States today have experienced living separately from at least one biological parent during their childhood. This phenomenon has inspired a great deal of research regarding contact between children and their nonresident parent. Most of this work investigates contact experiences of fathers, who represent 85 percent of nonresident parents.[107]

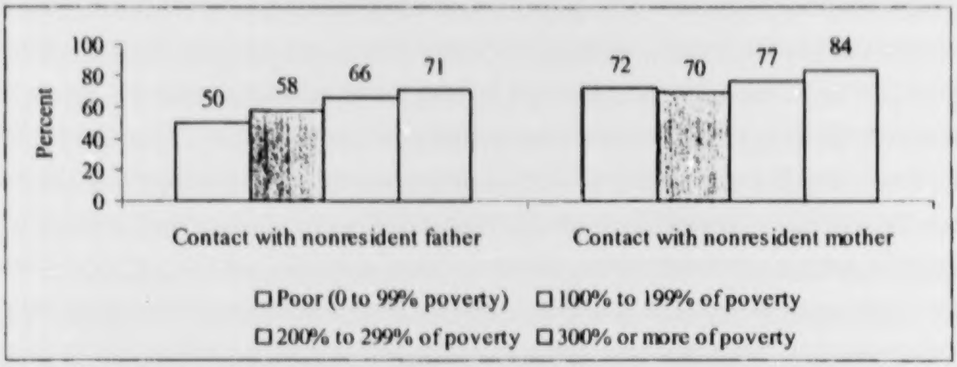
There are many factors that influence whether nonresident parents maintain contact with their child. Employment status, level of education, age at birth of the child, the character of the relationship with resident parent, the geographical proximity to the child,[108] *and the presence of a step-parent in the residential home all affect the likelihood as well as the frequency of visitation and phone or letter contact.*[109] *The likelihood and frequency of contact between nonresident parents and their children also varies over time and by the age of the child. Specifically, several studies show that contact becomes less frequent with time after marital separation.*[110,111] *In addition, several studies have found contact between unwed fathers and their children to be relatively frequent soon after the child's birth, but contact declines significantly as the child reaches school age.* [112,113]

Regular contact with a nonabusive, nonresident parent has the potential to encourage positive development and life satisfaction in the child.[114] *Indeed, several studies have shown that involvement of the nonresident parent is beneficial to children's cognitive and social development.*[115]

Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), April Supplement, 1994, 1996, and 1998[116] *were used to calculate a) the percentage of children who had contact with their nonresident parent in the previous calendar year, and b) of those who had any contact, the average number of days children had contact with their nonresident parent in the previous calendar year. The percentages were calculated only for households with a child (under age 21) who lives with one biological parent and whose other parent is absent from the household. The data are presented by the socio-demographic characteristics of resident parents who reported the information (refer to Table P20.1 and Table P20.2).*

By Gender. The majority of children with a nonresident parent have at least some contact with that parent: 60 percent in the case of fathers and 78 percent for mothers in 1997. The number of days they have contact with such parents also varies by the gender of the parent; 69 days with the father and 86 days with the mother.

Figure P20.1 Percentage of children with contact with their nonresident parent, by poverty status of the resident parent: 1997



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, April Supplement 1998

By Poverty Status of Resident Parent. Children in poor families are less likely than those in high income (300 percent or more above poverty) families to have contact with their nonresident parent: 50 percent compared to 71 percent in the case of nonresident fathers, and 72 percent compared to 84 percent for nonresident mothers (see Figure P20.1). Among those who do have contact, poverty status is not related to the number of days of contact with nonresident fathers, but is strongly related to days of contact with nonresident mothers (58 days for poor children compared to 91 days for those living at 300 percent or more above poverty).

By Educational Attainment of Resident Parent. Children who are living with better-educated parents are more likely to have contact with their nonresident parent. In 1997, the percent that have contact with a nonresident father ranges from 44 percent of those living with a parent who has not graduated from high school to 74 percent for those living with a parent who has graduated from college. Percentages are higher for nonresident mothers (69 percent and 88 percent, respectively). For those who have some contact, the number of days with nonresident fathers does not differ by education level. For nonresident mothers, however, education level is a factor. Children living with a father who did not complete high school spend fewer days with their nonresident mother than those living with fathers who completed college (63 days compared to 96 days).

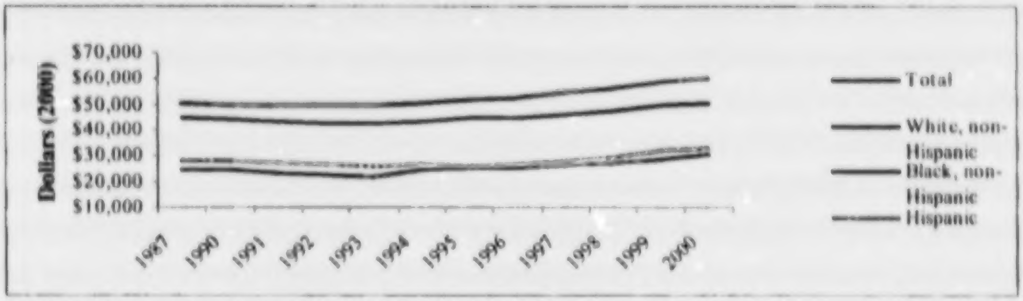
By Race and Hispanic Origin of Resident Parent. The children of white, non-Hispanic resident parents are more likely than Hispanic children or children of other races to have contact with their nonresident parent. For nonresident fathers and mothers in 1997 the percentages are, respectively, 68 percent and 81 percent for non-Hispanic whites, 51 percent and 70 percent for non-Hispanic blacks, and 48 percent and 63 percent for Hispanics.

P21 – Earnings and Income

A family's income can affect children in a variety of ways. Family income, which is influenced by parental education and employment, affects the family's material level of living; neighborhood and housing quality; and opportunities for stimulating recreation and cultural experiences. Money can be used to buy things which promote children's cognitive growth and physical development, and to purchase health insurance and health care, which are associated with positive health outcomes for children and families. Economic advantage is also associated with increased academic success among children.[117,118] *Income is also related to the psychological well-being of the parent.* [119,120,121,122,123] *In addition, the ability of parents to provide an emotionally stable home for their children is related to economic stability, as lower income is associated with higher levels of marital conflict.*[124]

The median income data provided are from the Current Population Survey and include families with at least one child under 18 years of age. The data are for 1987 and 1990-2000 and are presented in constant year 2000 dollars (refer to Table P21.1).

Figure P21.1 Median income for families with children, by race and Hispanic origin (in constant 2000 dollars): Selected years 1987-2001



SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 1987, 1990-2001

Trends. In the period from 1987 through 1996, the median income of all families with at least one child under 18 fluctuated between a low of $42,579 in 1993 and a high of $44,931 in 1995. However, after 1996, the median income rose almost $6,000, to $50,777 in 2000. Overall there has been a 13 percent increase in median family income between 1987 to 2000 (see Figure 21.1).

By Family Structure. From 1987 to 2000, the median family income for female-headed households where no husband was present increased from $16,575 to $21,520, a 30 percent increase. Married couple families enjoyed an income increase as well, approximately 18 percent from $53,124 to $62,934. Conversely, male householders with no wife present have actually shown a slight decline in real wages from 1987 to 2000 from $33,832 to $32,490. Still, male householders enjoy an income about 51 percent greater than female householders.

By Race and Hispanic Origin.[125] The median income for white, non-Hispanic families with children under 18 is considerably higher than that of blacks and Hispanics. For instance, in 2000, white, non-Hispanic families ($60,225) had 95 percent higher income than black families ($30,839) and 81 percent higher income than Hispanic families ($33,285).

Since 1987, female householders of all racial and ethnic backgrounds where no husband is present have seen increases in their income levels. Over that period the income of single, white, non-Hispanic women has increased by 23 percent (from $21,066 to $25,977 in 2000 dollars), the income of single, black women by 45 percent (from $12,618 to $18,250), and the income of single, Hispanic women by 56 percent (from $12,116 to $18,841). Among married couples, white, non-Hispanic couples have had the greatest income increase since 1987 (over $13,000 or 24 percent), whereas Hispanic married families have only seen an 11 percent increase ($4,073) in income. Black married couples have had an 18 percent income increase ($7,963).

P22 – Receipt of Child Support

In 1997, roughly a third of American children had a parent living outside of the home.[126] *About half of all nonresident parents have a legal agreement to pay child support, the amount of which is determined by a variety of factors.*[127] *In addition, a small percentage of nonresident parents have an informal agreement to pay support, while the remainder have no agreement.*[128] *Certain factors have been shown to influence the likelihood of receiving child support payments. For example, those nonresident parents in a legally binding contract are twice as likely to pay child support as those without.*[129] *However, almost 40 percent of legal child support agreements are satisfied irregularly.*[130] *Furthermore, the amount of child support received is strongly associated with the amount initially established in each agreement.*

Child support can benefit all types of families, as its receipt is positively related to child outcomes such as educational attainment, standardized test scores, school behavior, and access to health care and nutrition.[131] *However, children in certain families may especially benefit from the protective effects that child support can have against poverty.*[132] *Many poor families rely on child support for over one-quarter of their income.*[133]

Payment of child support has other added benefits as well. The nonresident parent's payment of child support is positively related to contact with the child, a sense of involvement in the child's upbringing, and a positive relationship with the resident parent.[134]

Research from the early 1990s indicates that women who are black, Hispanic, never-married, less educated, of lower socioeconomic status, and/or who began childbearing as teens are markedly less likely to arrange child support agreements and, therefore, are less likely to receive payments; [135,136] *this population is also much less likely to win large support awards.*[137]

In order to examine the characteristics of child support and those who receive child support payments, three variables from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are reviewed: the characteristics of child support agreements held by resident parents; the percent of resident parents with an agreement who receive child support payments; and the mean dollar amount received in the previous year for families receiving child support (refer to Table P22.1, P22.2, and P22.3). These data were collected in 1998.

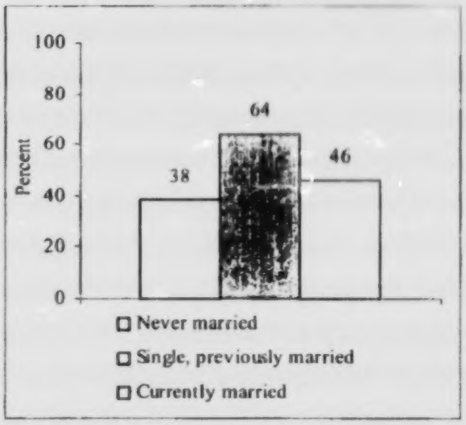
By Gender. Resident mothers (50 percent) are more likely than resident fathers (35 percent) to have a child support agreement (refer to Table P22.1). Among resident parents who have an agreement, less than half are likely to receive full payment. Specifically, mothers are also more likely than fathers to receive full child support payments (48 percent and 35 percent, respectively) (refer to Table P22.2). Among families receiving child support payments, mothers receive more than fathers, ($3,702 compared to $3,185, respectively) (refer to Table P22.3).

By the Presence or Absence of an Agreement. Resident mothers who have child support agreements receive larger child support payments than resident mothers without agreements (refer to Table P22.3). In 1998, resident mothers with an agreement received almost 50 percent more annually than those without agreements ($3,978 and $2,681, respectively).

By Age. Mothers who are older are more likely than younger mothers to receive full child support payments (refer to Table P22.2). Only 36 percent of mothers 18- to 24- years old receive full payment, compared to 48 percent of 25- to 44-year-old mothers and 55 percent of mothers 45 or older. In addition, mothers 18- to 24- years old are less likely than older mothers to have a child support agreement.

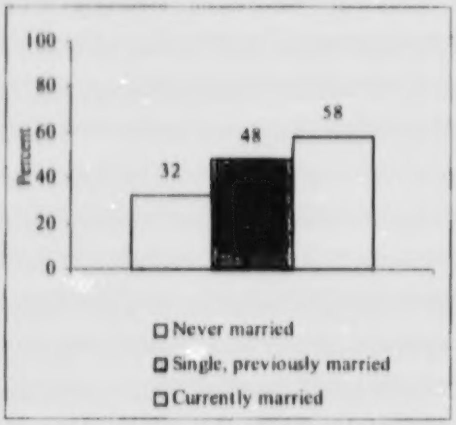
By Educational Attainment. Education is strongly related to receipt of child support for resident mothers but not resident fathers. For example, mothers with a college degree (63 percent) are more likely to have a child support agreement than are mothers with less than a high school education (36 percent); this is not the case for fathers (refer to Table P22.1). However, both mothers and fathers with a college education are more likely than mothers and fathers without a high school education to receive full child support payment.

Figure P22.1 Percentage of resident mothers with an agreement, by marital status: 1998



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 1998

Figure P22.2 Percentage of resident mothers with an agreement who received the full amount last year, by marital status: 1998



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 1998

By Marital Status. Among mothers, those that were never married were less likely to have an agreement, less likely to receive full support payments if they had an agreement, and most likely to receive the least amount of money compared to mothers that were single but previously married or those that were currently married (see Figures P22.1 and P22.2). Mothers that were single but previously married were the most likely to have an agreement and those that were never married were least likely to have an agreement (64 percent and 38 percent, respectively). Those with an agreement that were currently married were most likely to receive full payment (58 percent). Mothers that were single but previously married and those that were currently married received about the same amount annually in child support payments ($4,263 and $4,162, respectively) while mothers that were never married received less than half the amount of money as mothers in the other two categories ($1,990).

Among fathers, those that were currently married were the least likely to have a child support agreement. Fathers that had an agreement were equally as likely to receive full payment and the amount of money received did not vary significantly by marital status.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. White, non-Hispanic mothers are more likely than black, non-Hispanic, and Hispanic mothers to have a child support agreement and to receive full payment of support. For example, 61 percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers have a child support agreement, compared to 40 percent of black, non-Hispanic and 34 percent of Hispanic mothers. In addition, the amount of child support received is higher for white, non-Hispanic mothers than it is for black, non-Hispanic mothers and Hispanic mothers.

Endnotes for Parenting Section

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[1] Includes custodial, noncustodial, biological and nonbiological parents.

[2] Berkowitz King, R. (1999). Time spent in parenthood status among adults in the United States. *Demography*, 36(3), 377-385.

[3] 4.2 percent of ever-married women in 1995.

[4] Abma, J. & Martinez, G. (2002, May). *Childlessness in the U.S.: Trends, gender role attitudes, and community influences*. Paper to be presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, May 9-11, 2002.

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[7] Padmawidjaja, I. (1999). Maternal factors in children's school behavior: An inter-cultural approach. *Dissertation Abstracts International, 60*, 0412.

[8] D'Antonio, I., Darwish, A., & McLean, M. (1993). Child maltreatment: International perspectives. *Maternal-Child Nursing Journal, 21*, 39-52.

[9] Ney, P. (1987). Does verbal abuse leave deeper scars: A study of children. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 32*, 371-378.

[10] Phillips, D., & Shonkoff, J., eds. (2000). *From neurons to neighborhoods: The science of early childhood development*. Washington D.C.: National Academy of Sciences.

[11] Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2001). *America's children: Key national indicators of well-being 2001*. Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

[12] Phillips, D. & Shonkoff, J. eds. (2000)

[13] Casper & Bryson, 1998, as cited in Peters, H., Peterson, G., Steinmetz, S., & Day, R. (2000). *Fatherhood: Research, interventions and policies*. New York: The Haworth Press Inc.

[14] However, McLanahan & Sandefur (1994, p. 77) found that "children raised by widowed mothers do better across most dimensions than children raised by other single mothers."

[15] Amato, P.R. (1993). Children's adjustment to divorce: Theories, hypotheses, and empirical support. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 55*, 23-28.

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[70] Data were collected for children of female respondents only.

[71] When father care was tied with other types of care for "primary arrangement," one of the "tied" types of care was randomly chosen as the primary arrangement.

[72] All demographic information is based on Wave 2 of 1996 SIPP data. Since the information on child care was collected during Wave 4, there is an 8 month difference between the demographic data and child care data. In particular, residential status of parents may have changed between the two waves but households were classified into two parent families or single parent families based on the residential status of parents at Wave 2.

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Family Formation Section

FF1 – Marriage

Marriage is one of the most beneficial resources for adults and children alike. Children in married parent families tend to have fewer behavior problems, better emotional well-being, and better academic outcomes, on average, than children in single parent or divorced families.[1,2] *Marriage is less beneficial for children's emotional and behavioral well-being in families marked by high parental conflict.*[3,4] *Fathers' attachments to their children are often contingent upon marriage - fathers tend to disengage from children they no longer live with, making less frequent visits and calls to them over time.*[5] *The benefits of marriage for adults help shape a positive environment for their children. For example, married men and women have higher levels of wealth than those who are separated, divorced, widowed or never married; and married people, men in particular, engage in healthier behaviors than those who divorce.*[6]

Since marriage extends many resources that benefit child well-being, it is important to monitor trends in the marital status of adults. The Current Population Survey is used to track the current marital status of males and females, 18 years old and older, over the period of 1991 through 2001 (refer to Table FF1.1). The Survey of Income and Program Participation is used to report a more comprehensive classification of marital status – lifetime number of marriages – for the most recent year available, 1996 (refer to Table FF1.2).

By Gender. The percentage of men and women who are married declined modestly between 1991 and 2001 from 64 percent to 61 percent. Importantly for children, this trend is also evident among parents. Ninety-two percent of fathers were married in 1991, whereas 88 percent were married in 2001; seventy-five percent of mothers were married in 1991, whereas 72 percent were married in 2001. These numbers indicate that not only has the percentage of single parents risen for both men and women since 1991, but also that there is a higher percentage of single mothers than single fathers.

By Parental Status. Most fathers and mothers have been married at some point in their life. In 1996, 97 percent of fathers and 91 percent of mothers report that they have been married at least once in their lifetime. Among single parents, however, 94 percent of single fathers have been married previously, but only 74 percent of single mothers have.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Among men and women, black, non-Hispanics are the least likely to be married. In 2001, 46 percent of black, non-Hispanic men were married, compared to 64 percent of white, non-Hispanics, 60 percent of Hispanic origin, 64 percent of Asians or Pacific Islanders, and 52 percent of American Indians or Alaskan natives. Among women, 38 percent of black, non-Hispanics were married, compared to about 60 percent of white, non-Hispanics and women of Hispanic origin, 65 percent of Asians or Pacific Islanders, and 56 percent of American Indians or Alaskan natives. When considering lifetime number of marriages, black, non-Hispanic men and women are still less likely than others to ever marry.

By Age. The likelihood of being married increases with age for both men and women. However, among younger adults, women are more likely to be married than men. Twenty percent of women under 25 were married in 2001, compared to only 10 percent of men. Further, among those ages 45 and older, the odds of having two or more marriages go up to about 1 in 4.

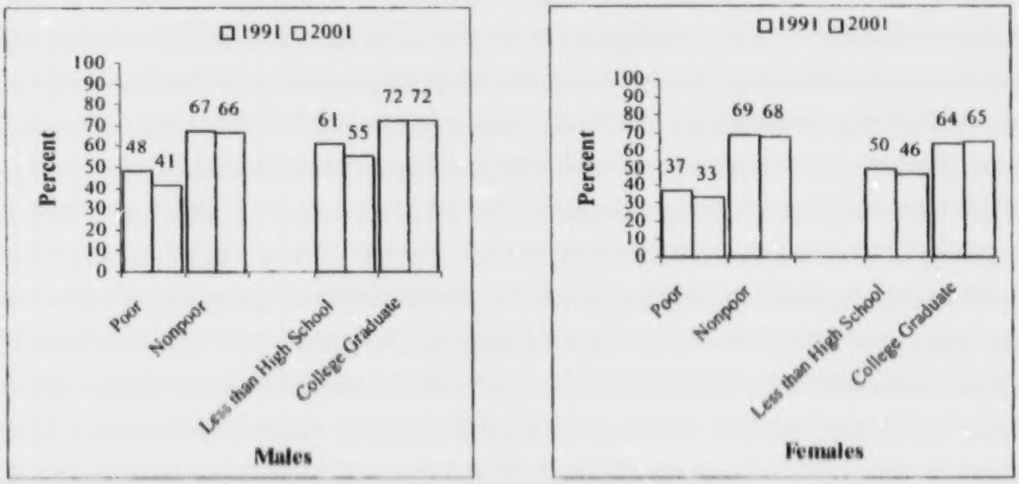
By Poverty Status. Only 41 percent of poor men were married in 2001, and as income rises, so does one's probability of being married, such that 66 percent of men living at 300 percent of the poverty level were married in 2001. The marriage gap between women who are poor and those who are not is even wider. One out of every 3 poor women is married, while about 2 out of every 3 women at 300 or more percent of the poverty level are married. The difference between poor women and poor men is also notable: forty-one percent of poor men were married in 2001, compared to 33 percent of poor women.

Furthermore, the percentage of poor men and women who were married declined between 1991 and 2001, from 48 percent to 41 percent for men, and 37 percent to 33 percent for women. At the other end of economic stability, the percentage of men and women with incomes at 300 percent or more of the poverty level stayed about the same (67 percent of men and 69 percent of women at this income bracket were married in 1991).

By Educational Attainment. Seventy-two percent of men with a college education were married in 2001, compared to 59 percent of men with a high school diploma or equivalent and only 55 percent with less than 12 years of schooling. This pattern is similar for women: Sixty-five percent of women with a college degree were married in 2001, compared to 60 percent of women with a high school diploma or equivalent and 46 percent with less than 12 years of schooling.

Persons with less than a high school education are less likely to be married than they were ten years ago. For example, 61 percent of men and 50 percent of women with less than a high school education were married in 1991, compared to 55 percent of men and 46 percent of women of this level of education in 2001. Conversely, the percent of married men and married women with a college education remained relatively stable between 1991 and 2001 (72 percent of college educated men and 64 percent of college educated women were married in 1991).

Figure FF1.1 Percentage of married adults by poverty status and educational attainment: 1991 & 2001



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 1991 and 2001 March Supplement

FF2 – Divorce

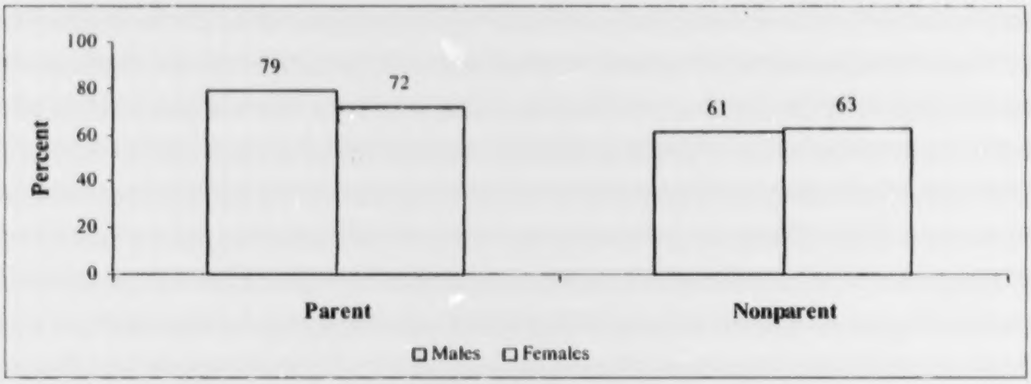
Divorce is linked to behavior problems among children, including depression, antisocial behavior, impulsive/hyperactive behavior, and school behavior problems.[7]*It places daughters at greater risk of having nonmarital births.*[8] *Often these outcomes are the result of the processes that are set into motion when parents divorce. Children living with one parent are more likely to have household income below the poverty line than children living with both parents*[9]*, and these children are often uprooted to new neighborhoods and schools supported by fewer financial resources.*[10] *Spending time in a family that is not headed by two married parents increases the likelihood that a child will experience subsequent changes in his or her family status.*[11] *Thus, changes in a child's family situation can cause short-term instability and also interrupt important pathways for a child's social-economic well-being in adulthood.*

Data from The Survey of Income and Program Participation is used to report the prevalence of divorce among adults who have ever married. We include information for the years 1990 and 1996 (refer to Table FF2.1).

By Gender. Between 1990 and 1996, the percentage of ever-married adults who divorced remained about the same among men and declined modestly for women. In addition, only slightly more ever-married women than men reported having experienced a divorce (32 percent of ever-married females compared to 30 percent of ever-married males in 1996).

By Parental Status. Resident parents are less likely to have experienced divorce than those without children: Seventy-nine percent of ever-married fathers had never divorced by 1996 compared to 61 percent of ever-married men without children; 72 percent of ever-married mothers have never divorced by 1996 compared to 63 percent of ever-married women without children (see Figure FF2.1).

Figure FF2.1 Percentage of ever-married parents and nonparents who have never divorced: 1996



SOURCE: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996

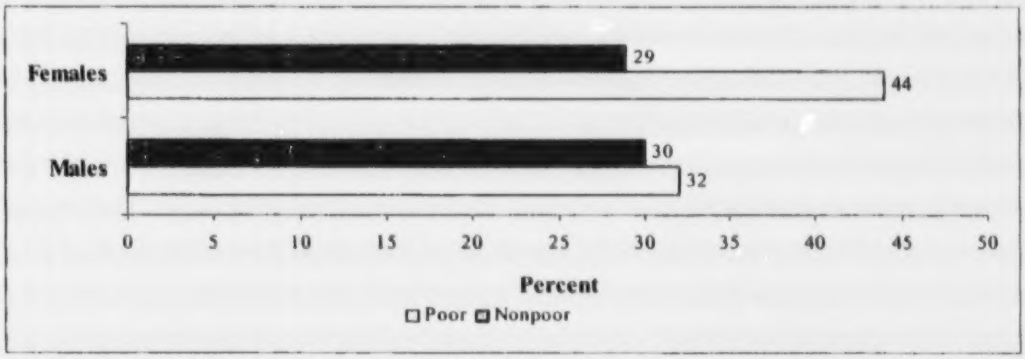
By Marital Status. The majority of those who were married in 1996 had never had a divorce (81 percent of men and 82 percent of women). Experiencing one divorce, however, may lead to another divorce. About 27 percent of previously married men and women had actually experienced two divorces or more.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Hispanics are the least likely to divorce among race and ethnic groups. In 1996, seventy-nine percent of Hispanic males (and 75 percent of females) had never divorced, 69 percent of white, non-Hispanic males (68 percent of females), and 63 percent of black, non-Hispanic males (58 percent of females).

By Poverty Status. For ever-married men, the likelihood of divorce differs little by poverty status (see figure FF2.2). Among ever-married women, however, the poor are more likely than higher income women to have been divorced at least once (44 percent among the poor compared to 29 percent for those at or above 300 percent of the poverty line in 1996).

The likelihood of divorce among ever-married men and women who are currently poor decreased slightly between 1990 and 1996. Among women, for example, the percentage decreased from 53 percent to 44 percent.

Figure FF2.2 Percentage of ever-married adults who have experienced divorce, by poverty status: 1996



SOURCE: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996

FF3 – Age at First Marriage and Divorce

The age at which parents marry helps determine the stability of a child's living arrangements. Marriage at a young age increases the likelihood of future instability. For example, 59 percent of marriages to brides under age 18 end in separation or divorce within 15 years, compared to 36 percent of those married at age 20 or over.[12] When women delay marriage in pursuit of higher education and stable employment, this may foster the attainment of economic resources that make them attractive marriage partners; these resources also bode well for child health, social and emotional well-being, and academic achievement.[13] The probability of remarriage is significantly higher for women who are younger at divorce, although, once again, a younger age at remarriage (e.g., under 25) places women at higher risk of experiencing future marital dissolution.[14]

Data from The Survey of Income and Program Participation is used to track age at first marriage for respondents in the years 1990 and 1996, and age at first divorce in 1996 (refer to Tables FF3.1 and FF3.2).

Age at First Marriage

By Gender. Consistent with traditional patterns, men marry at a later age than women. In 1996, the average age at first marriage for men was 25 years; women first married at 23, on average.

By Parental Status. Age at first marriage is similar for those who are currently parents than it is for men and women who do not have children. However, between 1990 and 1996, it did rise one full year for parents. Fathers married, on average, at the age of 24 in 1990 and 25 in 1996. Mothers married, on average, at the age of 22 in 1990 and 23 in 1996.

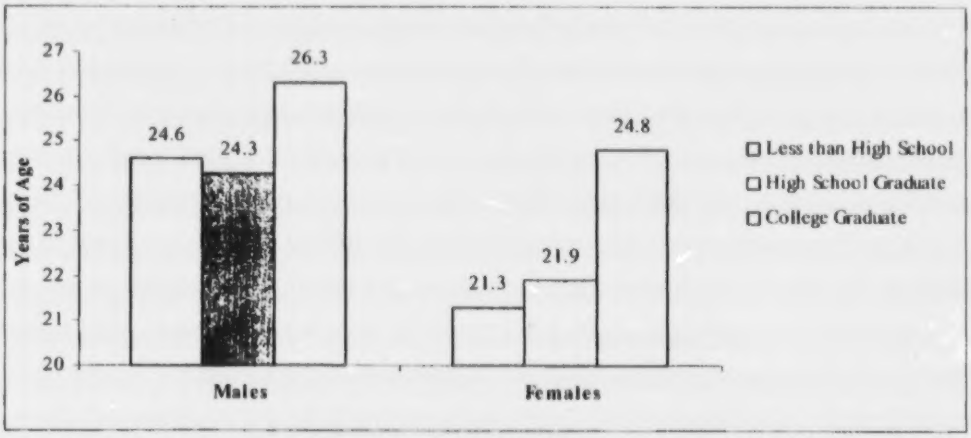
By Race and Hispanic Origin. In 1996, black, non-Hispanics had the highest ages at first marriage (26 and 23 years for males and females, respectively). They are followed by Hispanics (25 for men and 23 for women), and white, non-Hispanics (25 for men and 22 for women).

By Educational Attainment. College educated women first married at an average age of 25 years, while those with a high school education or equivalent married at 22, on average, and those with less than that first married at 21 years of age, on average. Among men, differences by level of education are more modest (see Figure FF3.1).

Age at First Divorce

By Gender. The age at first divorce is higher for men than it is for women. Men first divorce at an average age of about 34, while women first divorce at an average age of about 31. There is little difference across any of the other subgroups studied.

Figure FF3.1 Average age at first marriage by educational attainment: 1996



SOURCE: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996

FF4 – Characteristics of Current Spouse

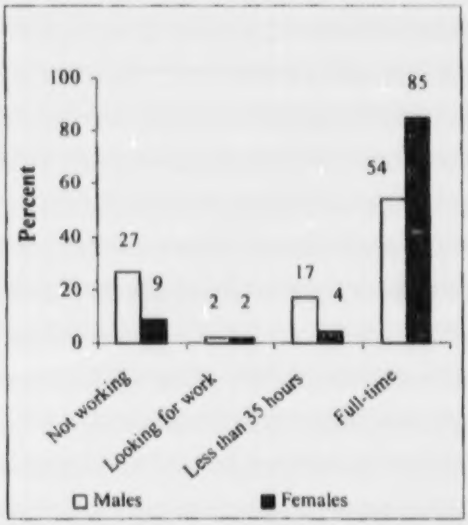
The characteristics of parents provide resources for their children. The stable employment of both spouses gives families an economic advantage over other families. Higher levels of education and age among parents yield an increased ability to garner not only economic resources, but also other resources needed by families.[15] *For example, higher levels of income and education may provide family members with more knowledge of good health habits and better access to health and preventive services, and is related to higher educational achievement in children.*[16] *Higher levels of men's education appear to support marriage and increase its stability, which bodes well for children.*[17]

The Current Population Survey is used to track the characteristics of the spouses of males and females in 2001 (refer to Table FF4.1).

By Age. While men and women tend to marry other men and women of the same general age group, men tend to marry spouses younger than themselves. For example, 58 percent of married women under age 25 have a spouse who is 25- to 44-years-old. Only 18 percent of married men under 25 years of age have a spouse who is 25- to 44-years-old.

By Employment Status. Fifty-four percent of men working 35 or more hours a week have a wife who also works those same hours. However, 85 percent of wives working full-time have husbands who work full-time. When the wives of full-time working husbands aren't working full-time themselves, they are mainly out of the labor force (27 percent), or working less than 35 hours a week (17 percent). (see Figure FF4.1).

Figure FF4.1 Employment status of spouse for men and women working full-time: 2001



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 2001 March Supplement

By Educational Attainment. Men and women are both most likely to marry someone with the same level of educational attainment. In the year 2001, college graduates are far more likely to marry each other than to marry someone with less education: 60 percent of male college graduates and 69 percent of female college graduates have spouses that are college graduates. Only 15 percent of male college graduates (and 13 percent of female college graduates) marry spouses with a high school education or less.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. The majority of married white, non-Hispanics; black, non-Hispanics; Hispanics; and Asian and Pacific Islanders have spouses of the same racial background. American Indians and Alaskan Natives, however, are equally likely to marry white, non-Hispanics as they are to marry someone of their same race.

Other differences also emerge. Black, non-Hispanic men are less likely to have a black, non-Hispanic spouse than are black, non-Hispanic women (92 percent compared to 96 percent). In addition, when black, non-Hispanic men do not marry other black, non-Hispanics, they are more likely than black, non-Hispanic women to have a white, non-Hispanic spouse (6 percent compared to 2 percent, respectively).

The opposite pattern seems to be true for Asian and Pacific Islanders. Ninety percent of these men, but only 83 percent of these women, have a spouse of the same ethnic background. Fifteen percent of Asian and Pacific Islander women are married to white, non-Hispanic spouses, whereas only 8 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander men have a white, non-Hispanic spouse. Hispanic men and women are about equally likely to have a Hispanic spouse (85 and 83 percent, respectively). White, non-Hispanic men and women are the most likely to have a spouse of the same race (96 and 97 percent, respectively).

FF5 – Attitudes Toward Divorce

Public attitudes toward divorce became more favorable in the mid-1970's, and they likely helped contribute toward the passing of no-fault divorce legislation.[18] *Since the 1970's, Americans have held attitudes that are by and large tolerant of divorce and divorce rates have remained quite high.*[19] *At the same time that the public is tolerant of divorce, most young and old Americans place great emphasis on marriage and children and plan to devote much of their lives to their roles as parent and spouse.*[20]

Children with divorced parents score lower on average than children with continuously married parents on measures of academic success, conduct, psychological adjustment, social competence, and long-term health outcomes.[21] *Nevertheless, the great majority of children from divorced families do well, and the differences in well-being between children from divorced families and those from intact families tend to be moderate to small.*[22]

Two questions from the General Social Survey (GSS) are used to depict adult attitudes toward divorce. Respondents were asked to report how much they agreed with the following two statements: 1) "When there are children in the family, parents should stay together even if they don't get along" and 2) "Divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems." Both items were measured in 1994 (refer to Table FF5.1). It is worth noting that these two questions represent divorce in two circumstances; these attitudes are not necessarily indicative of all attitudes such as cases involving child and spousal abuse or infidelity.

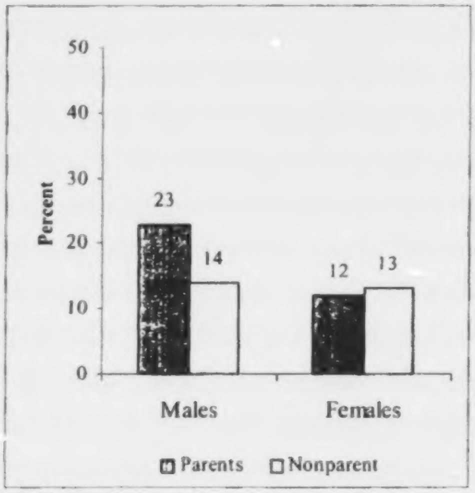
Attitudes about divorce when there are children in the family

By Gender. A minority of men (20 percent) agree or strongly agree with the statement that "when there are children in the family, parents should stay together even if they don't get along." Even fewer women support this notion (12 percent).

By Marital and Parental Status. Women's low levels of support for the notion that parents should stay together even if they don't get along does not vary according to their marital or parental status. However, parenthood does have an effect on men— only 14 percent of male nonparents believe that parents should stay together even if they don't get along, compared to 23 percent of fathers (see Figure FF5.1).

By Educational Attainment. Support for maintaining a troubled marriage if it involves children varies according to educational status. Males and females with less than a high school education are much more likely than others to agree or strongly agree that parents should stay together even if they don't get along. For example, 37 percent of men with less than a high school education support this notion, compared to 14 percent of men with a high school education or equivalent and 17 percent of men with a college education; 25 percent of females with less than a high school education agree or strongly agree with this notion, compared to 9 percent with a high school education or equivalent and 12 percent with a college education.

Figure FF5.1 Percentage of respondents who agree or strongly agree with the statement that "when there are children in the family, parents should stay together even if they don't get along," by gender and parental status: 1994



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 1994

Attitudes about divorce when a couple can't seem to work it out.

By Gender. About half of all men and women agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems."

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Over half (62 percent) of black, non-Hispanic women agree or strongly agree that divorce is the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems, while less than half of white, non-Hispanic, Hispanic, and American Indian/ Alaskan Native women support this statement.[23] In addition, about 50 percent more black, non-Hispanic women than black, non-Hispanic men support divorce.

By Marital and Parental Status. About fifty percent of men, regardless of their marital or parental status, agree with the statement that divorce is the best solution to marital problems. Women who are married, however, are somewhat less likely to endorse this view than unmarried women (44 percent compared to 51 percent). Women who do not have children are less likely than mothers to agree with this point of view (37 compared to 51 percent).

By Age. Tolerance of divorce varies by age among women. Women under 25 years old are less likely to endorse divorce than females age 45 or older (35 percent and 55 percent, respectively). Men, however, hold about the same opinion of divorce, regardless of age.

By Employment Status. Men and women who work full-time are less likely than others to support divorce. Forty-seven percent of men working full-time agree or strongly agree that divorce is a good solution in the face of marital problems compared to 62 percent of men who work less than 35 hours a week. Forty-two percent of women working full-time agree that divorce is a good solution to marital problems compared to 56 percent of women working less than 35 hours a week and 53 percent who are not in the labor force.

FF6 – Cohabitation Status

Cohabitation among adults is an increasingly common element in the formation of children's families. The majority of marriages and remarriages now begin as cohabiting relationships.[24] *Among cohabitating couples with children, 70 percent have the biological children of only one partner.*[25] *Further, about 40 percent of all 'nonmarital' births can actually be attributed to cohabiting couples.*[26] *The birth of a child to a cohabiting couple tends to lead to marriage for white, non-Hispanic parents, but not for black, non-Hispanic parents.*[27]

While some research suggests that children living in cohabiting families are worse off economically compared to children living with married parents[28] *and are at risk of experiencing future instability in their living arrangements,*[29] *it is important to note that children already disadvantaged in terms of parental income and education are relatively more likely to experience this family form.*[30,31]

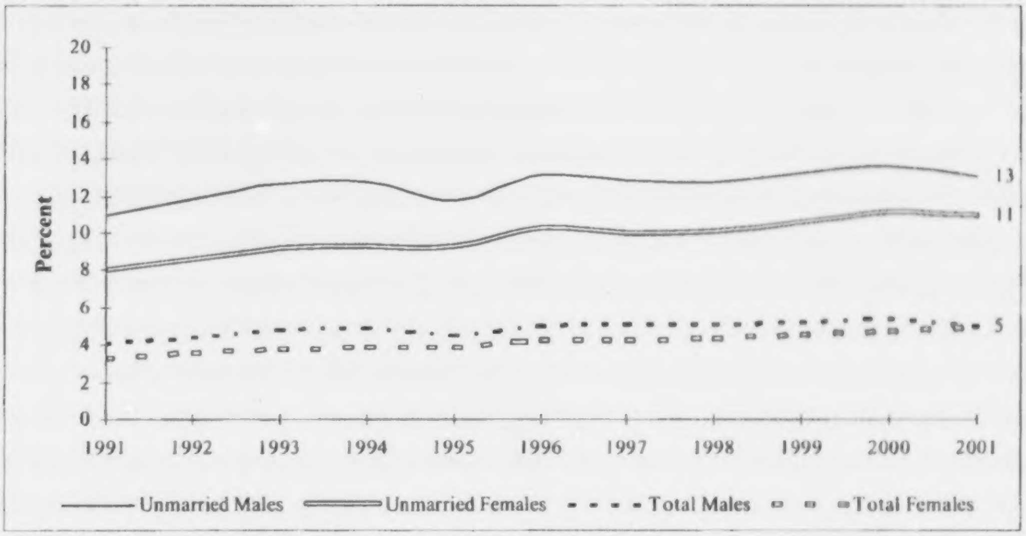
Data from the Current Population Survey March Supplements are used to track current cohabitation status in the years 1991 through 2001 (refer to Table FF6.1).

By Gender. The percentage of adult men and women who cohabit rose between 1991 and 2001 (see Figure FF6.1). Four percent of all men cohabited in 1991, rising to about 5 percent in 2001. Three percent of all women cohabited in 1991, rising to about 5 percent in 2001.

These percentages are higher when considering only those who are "available" to cohabit – men and women who are not married. Eleven percent of unmarried men cohabitated in 1991, rising to 13 percent in 2001. Eight percent of unmarried women cohabitated in 1991, rising to 11 percent in 2001 (see Figure FF6.1).

By Poverty Status. Cohabitation is clearly linked to poverty status. Thirteen percent of poor men and 11 percent of poor women cohabited in 2001. These percentages shrink at higher income levels, such that only 3 percent of men and women with family incomes at 3 times the poverty level cohabited in 2001 (see Figure FF6.2).

Figure FF6.1 Percentage of cohabitors, by gender: 1991-2001

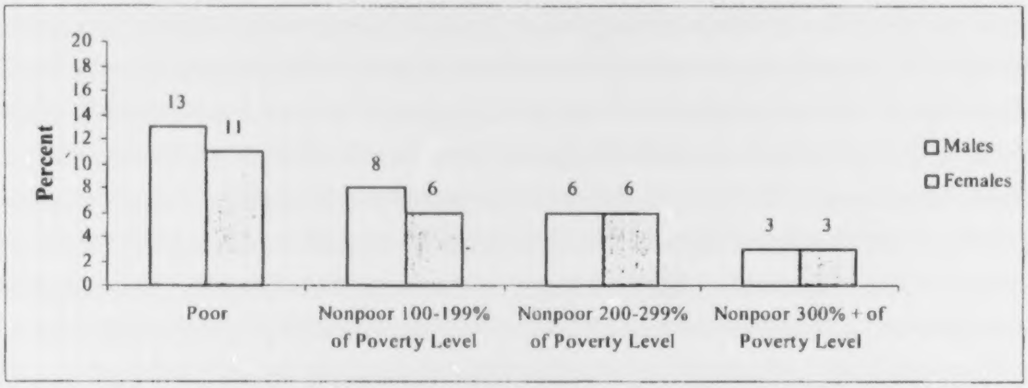


SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 1991-2001 March Supplement

By Parental Status. Men cohabit at similar rates, whether or not they are parents (about 5 percent in 2001). However, mothers cohabit at lower rates (4 percent in 2001) than women with no children (5 percent in 2001). Overall, 40 percent of all cohabitations among men and women involve parents with children in the household.[32]

By Age. Females under age 25 are more likely to cohabit than men of the same age (9 percent of females and 6 percent of men), mirroring patterns of age at marriage by gender. Also, the proportion of cohabitors among those ages 45 and older is much smaller than among those under 45 years old. Only three percent of men and two percent of women ages 45 or older cohabited in 2001.

Figure FF6.2 Percentage of cohabitors, by poverty status: 2001



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 2001 March Supplement

FF7 – Age at First Cohabitation

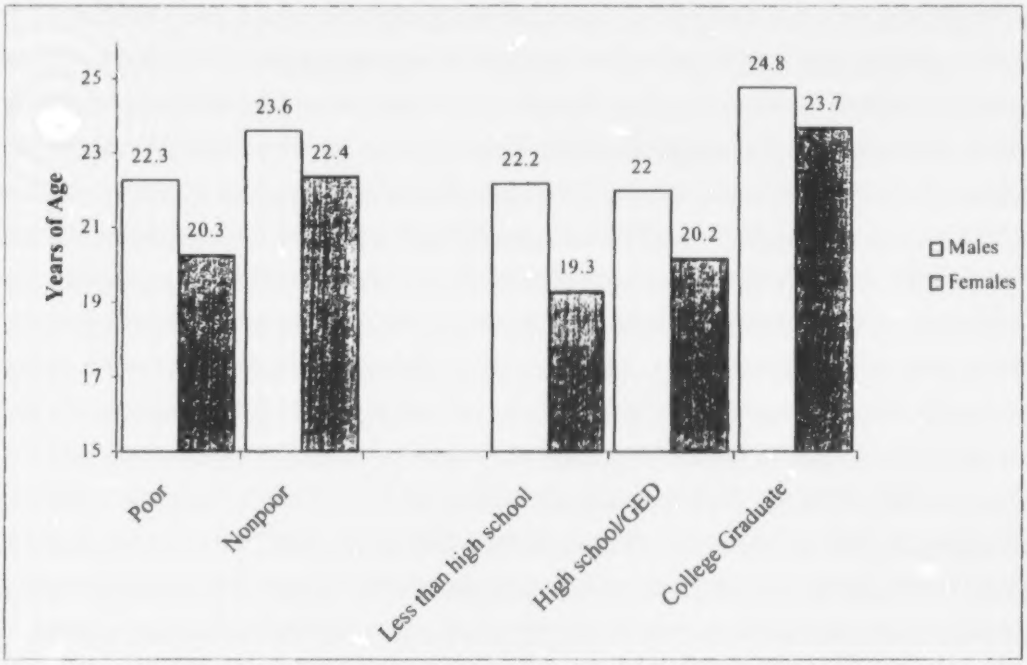
Although marriage rates have been on the decline, increasing rates of cohabitation have largely offset this trend.[33] *Furthermore, the proportion of births to unmarried women in cohabiting families increased in the period between 1980-84 and 1990-94, accounting for almost all of the increase in unmarried childbearing.*[34] *In short, cohabitation has increasingly become an alternative to marriage for couples, and may influence child development. Cohabitation at a young age may increase the likelihood of a nonmarital birth, and children born into cohabiting unions are likely to experience future instability in their living arrangements.*[35] *Births to older, and likely more economically stable, cohabitors may have different implications for children's living arrangements.*

Data from The National Survey of Families and Households are used to track age at first cohabitation for respondents in 1988 (refer to Table FF7.1).

By Gender. The average age at first cohabitation was about one-and-a-half-years older for men than women in 1988. In general, it is notable that age at first cohabitation did not vary widely across other demographic groups. College graduates and high income men and women (300+ percent of poverty) first cohabited at older ages, on average, than those with less than a college degree or who were living in poverty (see Figure FF7.1).

Compared to Age at First Marriage. Age at first cohabitation was about one year lower for both men and women compared to age at first marriage in the late eighties. The average age at first cohabitation was 23 for men and 21 for women in 1988 (refer to Table FF7.1). The average age at first marriage was about 24 for men and 22 for women in 1990 (refer to Table FF3).

Figure FF7.1 Average age at first cohabitation: 1988



SOURCE: National Survey of Families and Households, 1988

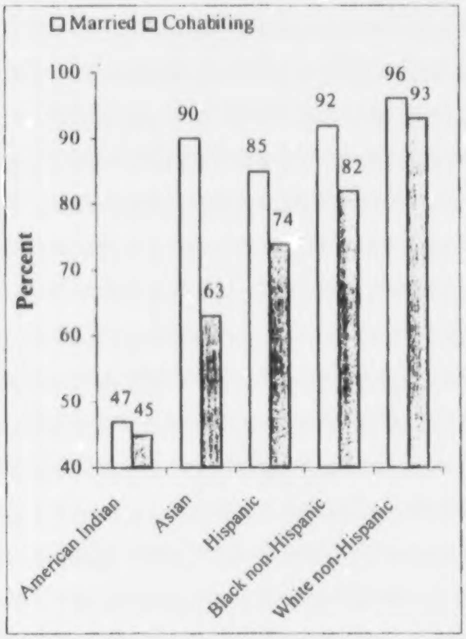
FF8 – Characteristics of Current Partner

Cohabitation is often short-lived—about 50 percent of these couples are likely to marry or disrupt their relationship within one year, and up to 90 percent within the first five years.[36] *Parents of children in cohabiting unions typically have much lower earnings and higher rates of poverty than parents of children in married couple families.*[37] *Cohabiting parents are likely to have lower levels of parental education and income than married parents,*[38] *and their children may not have legal access to paternal resources.*

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is used to identify the characteristics of men's and women's opposite-sex partners in 2001 (refer to Table FF8.1). The CPS is also used to identify the characteristics of men's and women's spouses (refer to Table FF4.1).

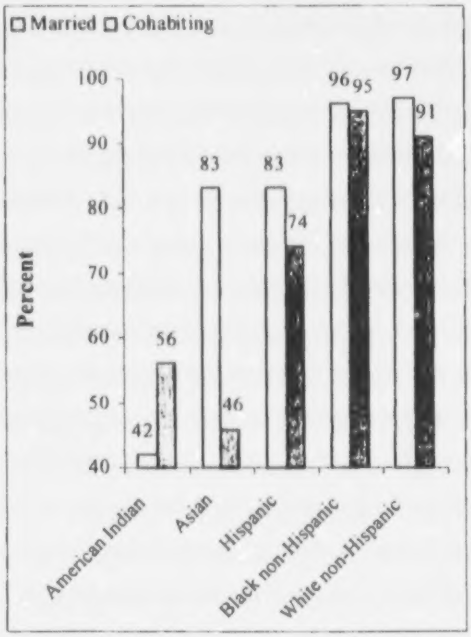
By Race and Hispanic Origin. Like married adults, the majority of men and women cohabit with someone of their same race; however, it appears that there is slightly more heterogeneity among cohabiting couples than among married couples (see Figures FF8.1 and FF8.2). Ninety-two percent of married black, non-Hispanic men have a black, non-Hispanic spouse, whereas only 82 percent of cohabiting black, non-Hispanic men have a black, non-Hispanic partner. Eighty-five percent of married Hispanic men have a Hispanic spouse, whereas only 74 percent of cohabiting Hispanic men have an Hispanic partner. Ninety-seven percent of married white, non-Hispanic women have a white, non-Hispanic spouse, whereas only 91 percent of cohabiting white, non-Hispanic women have a white, non-Hispanic partner. Finally, 90 percent of married Asian or Pacific Islander men (and 83 percent of women) marry someone of the same ethnicity, whereas only 63 percent of cohabiting men (and 46 percent of women) have a partner who is also of Asian or Pacific Islander descent.

Figure FF8.1 Percentage of married/cohabiting men who have spouses of the same race or ethnicity, by race/ethnicity of respondent: 2001



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 2001 March Supplement

Figure FF8.2 Percentage of married/cohabiting women who have spouses of the same race or ethnicity, by race/ethnicity of respondent: 2001



SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 2001 March Supplement

By Age. Like married adults, the majority of cohabiting men and women have partners their own age. However, it appears that there is more heterogeneity in cohabiting partners, especially among those ages 45 and older. Ninety-six percent of married women 45 or older have a spouse in their same age group, whereas only 78 percent of cohabiting women have a partner in this age group, and 22 percent have younger partners. Eighty-five percent of married men 45 and older have a spouse of the same age group, whereas only 68 percent of cohabiting men have a partner in this age group.

Among younger cohabitors, as among married couples, women tend to cohabit with older men. Forty-six percent of cohabiting women ages 15 to 24 have a partner ages 25 to 44, whereas only 20 percent of cohabiting men ages 15 to 24 have a partner ages 25 to 44.

By Educational Attainment. Married women with college educations are more likely to have a college-educated spouse than cohabiting college-educated women. Sixty-nine percent of married women with college degrees have a spouse who is a college graduate, whereas only 56 percent of cohabiting women with a college degree have a partner with a college degree.

By Employment Status. Married women who work full-time are more likely to have a spouse who also works full-time than cohabiting women with full-time jobs. Eighty-five percent of married women working full-time have a spouse who is also working full-time, whereas only 79 percent of cohabiting women have a partner who also works full-time. However, only 54 percent of married men working full-time have a spouse who is also working full-time, and 68 percent of cohabiting men who work full-time have a partner who also works full-time.

FF9 – Attitudes Toward Cohabitation Without Intent to Marry

Approximately 4 in 10 children will spend some of their childhood living in families headed by a cohabiting couple.[39] *Children living in cohabiting families are more likely to be worse off economically than children living with married parents,*[40] *and are at a higher risk of experiencing future instability in their living arrangements as well as fewer legal claims to child support or to other sources of family income.*[41] *Furthermore, parental attitudes and experiences, including those related to marriage, are associated with their children's behaviors throughout their lives.*[42] *For example, young females whose mothers believed cohabitation was acceptable cohabited at higher rates than young females whose mothers opposed cohabitation.*[43]

Cohabitation between adults, and births to unmarried cohabiting couples, have risen in the 1990s. It is essential to monitor attitudes towards cohabitation, as well as current policies that affect an adult or child's experience of this event. To capture adult attitudes toward cohabitation without intent to marry, respondents of the General Social Survey (GSS) were asked to report how much they agreed with the following statement: "it is all right for a couple to live together without intending to get married." This item was measured in 1994 and 1998 (refer to Table FF9.1).

By Gender. Women are substantially less likely to support cohabitation without intent to marry than men. For example, in 1998, only 38 percent of women either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "it is all right for a couple to live together without intending to get married," whereas about half of men supported cohabitation without the intent to marry.

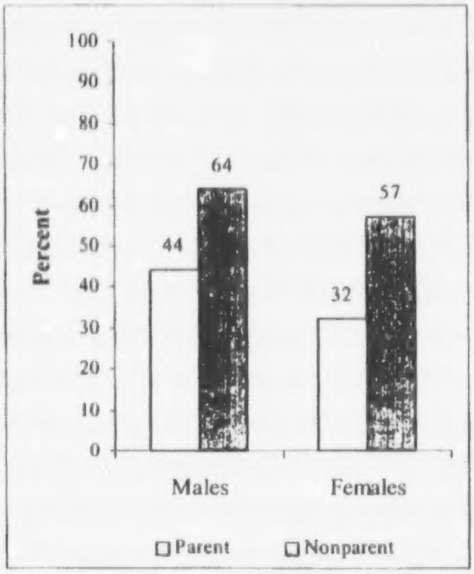
By Marital Status. Married men and women are less likely to support cohabitation without an intention to marry than those who are not married. For instance, only 40 percent of married men supported cohabitation in 1998 compared to 59 percent of unmarried men. Similarly, only 30 percent of married women compared to 42 percent of unmarried women supported cohabitation in 1998.

By Parental Status. Fathers and mothers are less likely than nonparents to support living together without an intention to marry (see Figure FF9.1). For instance, 44 percent of fathers supported cohabitation in 1998 compared to 64 percent of men who were not parents. Similarly, only 32 percent of mothers supported cohabitation compared to 57 percent of women who did not have children.

By Age. Those who were young adults in 1998 were more likely than older men and women to agree that living together without intending to get married was all right. Seventy-seven percent of males under age 25 in 1998 supported cohabitation without intent to marry compared to 58 percent of males ages 25 to 44, and 39 percent of those aged 45- to 65-years-old. Females show a similar pattern, albeit with lower percentages in each age group.

By Employment Status. Men and women who are not in the labor force are less likely than those who work to believe that it is all right to live together without intending to get married, though that relationship is partly accounted for by the fact that those not in the labor force are more likely to be older and retired.

Figure FF9.1 Percentage of respondents who agree or strongly agree that it is all right for a couple to live together without intending to get married, by parental status: 1998



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 1998

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Fertility Section

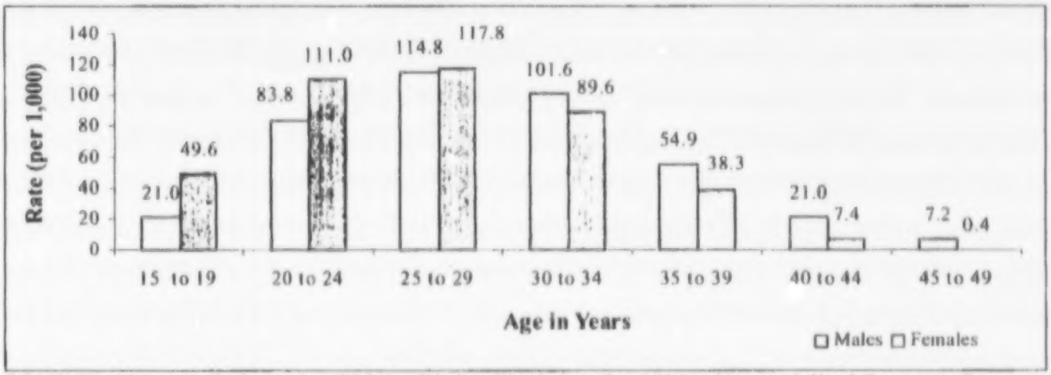
F1 – Birth Rates

The birth rate measures the number of births that occur to 1,000 adults of reproductive age in any given year. The characteristics of parents at the time of birth, such as age and marital status, are strong predictors of children's developmental outcomes.[1] *For example, teenage fathers tend to be emotionally and financially less prepared for undertaking parental responsibilities,*[2] *and thus have a lower level of involvement in parenting. Teenage mothers are less likely to complete school, more likely to be a single parent, and more likely to be poor.*[3]

Birth rates are based on information collected from birth certificates, combined with population estimates generated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rates for males should be interpreted with caution, however, due to potential biases from underreporting. Over 14 percent of births in 1998, for example, did not have the age of fathers listed on the birth certificate.[4] *This is due in part to restrictions on reporting paternal information for birth certificates when the parent are not married.*[5] *Refer to Tables F1.1 and F1.2 for birth and fertility rates from the National Vital Statistics Report.*

Trends. In general, birth and fertility rates of males and females have declined modestly since 1980. For example, the fertility rate for females (the number of births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44) decreased from 68.4 births in 1980 to 65.9 births in 1999. Rates for males (reported for males ages 15 to 54) declined from 57.0 to 50.8 during that same period. The birth rates for males are based on the population up to age 54 rather than 44, and are thus not directly comparable to the estimates for females.

Figure F1.1 Birth rates by age and gender: 1999



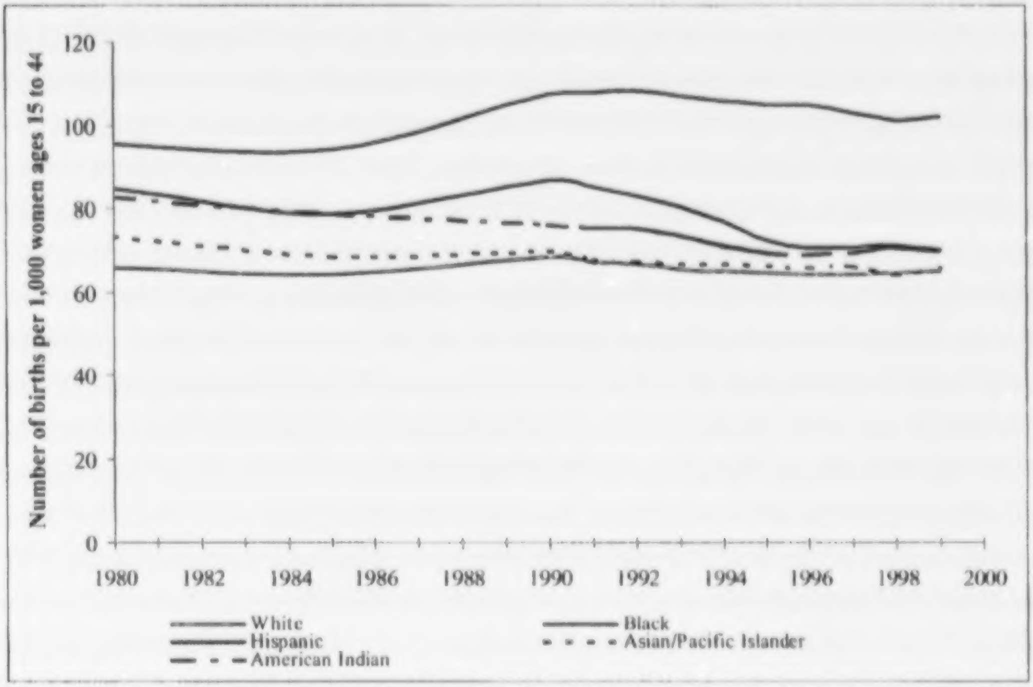
SOURCE: Ventura, S. J. et al. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Report, 49*(1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

By Age. Males tend to have children at older ages than females (see Figure F1.1). While rates for both sexes now peak at ages 25 to 29, females have higher rates than males for ages 15 to 29 and males have higher rates than females beyond that age. Birth rates among teenage females are more than twice as high as teenage males (49.6 compared to 21.0 per 1,000 in 1999), which may reflect both the under-identification of teen fathers on birth certificates, and the fact that the fathers of the children of teen mothers are often not teens themselves.[6] By ages 35 to 39, birth rates are 1.4 times higher for males than females (54.9 compared to 38.3 in 1999).

While birth rates declined overall between 1980 and 1999, they increased for males and females at older ages, particularly for females. Among females ages 30 to 34, rates increased from 61.9 to 89.6 per 1,000 during that period, and from 19.8 to 38.3 per 1,000 females ages 35 to 39. Increases for males were more modest, from 91.0 to 101.6 births per 1,000 males ages 30 to 34, and from 42.8 to 54.9 per 1,000 males ages 35 to 39.

At the other end of the age spectrum, rates among young males and females ages 15 to 19 rose between 1980 and the 1990s before declining again. By 1999, birth rates for teenage females were slightly below their 1980 rates while those for teenage males were slightly above.

Figure F1.2 Birth rates for females of reproductive ages by race and Hispanic origin[1]: 1980 - 1999



[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Estimates for all race categories include persons of Hispanic origin.

SOURCE: Ventura, S. J. et al. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Report, 49*(1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health

By Race and Hispanic Origin. During the past two decades, among females birth rates were highest among Hispanics, lowest among whites and Asian or Pacific Islanders, with blacks and American Indians in between (see Figure F1.2). The differences between Hispanics and other racial/ethnic groups have been increasing due to opposing trends. Since 1980, birth rates among females have fallen by 17 percent for blacks, 16 percent for American Indians, and 10 percent for Asian or Pacific Islanders, and have remained relatively constant among whites. During the same time period the rates for Hispanic females rose from 95.4 births per 1,000 Hispanic women to 102.0.

For males, published birth rates are available only for whites and blacks. Rates for black males were substantially higher relative to white males throughout the period with rates of 66.9 births per 1,000 black men ages 15 to 54 compared to 48.2 per 1,000 white men ages 15 to 54 in 1999. Birth rates have declined for both groups, but more dramatically among black males, dropping from a high of 84.9 births per 1,000 black males in 1990 to 66.9 per 1,000 in 1999.

By Marital Status. Birth rates among unmarried females have increased substantially from 29.4 births per 1,000 unmarried females ages 15 to 44 in 1980 to 44.4 births per 1,000 in 1999. During the same period, rates for married females fell from 97.0 births per 1,000 married females ages 15 to 44 to 86.5 per 1,000. Birth rates by the marital status of males are not available at this time.

F2 – Age at First Birth

The timing of childbearing has significant implications for the well-being of parents and children. Early childbearing often reflects socioeconomic disadvantage.[7] *Although it is difficult to disentangle the relative effects of early childbearing and preexisting socioeconomic disadvantage, young mothers face more negative educational and employment outcomes than women who delay childbearing.*[8] *The effect of early childbearing may not be as strong for fathers as for mothers. For example, one study indicates that early fatherhood is associated with lower levels of schooling, income, and working hours, but its impact disappears when other socio-economic factors are taken into account.*[9]

Young parents have limited economic, social, and developmental resources available for children, which may have negative effects on their development. Younger mothers have a higher risk of having a low birthweight infant, and their children are more likely to experience long-term morbidity and infant mortality.[10] *Children born to teenage mothers are more likely to repeat a grade in high school, less likely to graduate from high school, and more likely to become victims of abuse and neglect than are those born to older parents;*[11] *they are also more likely themselves to have a teenage birth.*[12]

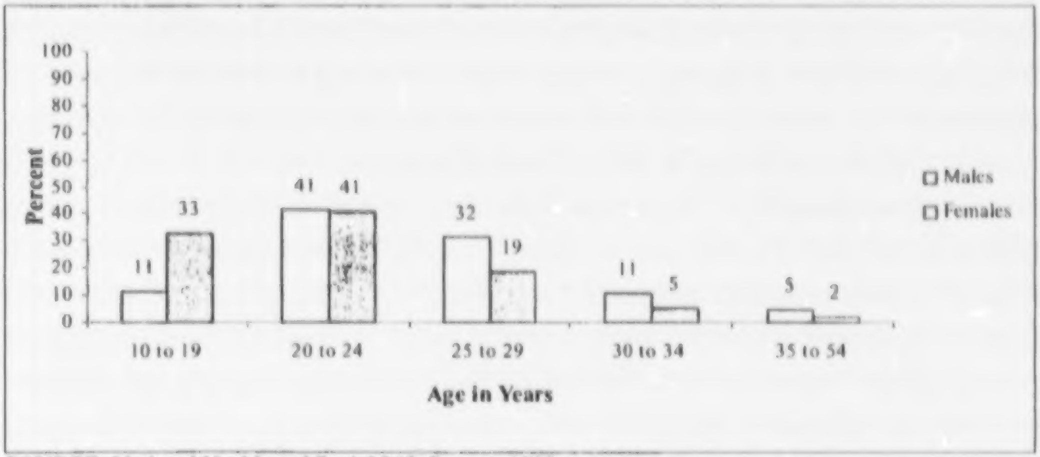
Although childbearing at older ages has become more common compared to several decades ago, mothers older than 45 are still at higher risk of having a low birthweight infant, mainly due to their higher likelihood of having multiple births.[13]

This section presents the data from the National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992, one of the few surveys that collected fertility information from both males and females (refer to Table F2.1).

By Gender. Females were three times more likely than males to experience their first birth before age 20 (33 percent compared to 11 percent), suggesting that teenage mothers' partners are not necessarily teenagers themselves. Almost half of males have their first birth after age 25 compared to a quarter of females (see Figure F2.1). This is due in part to the tendency of some unmarried females to not report paternal information for birth certificates.[14]

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Regardless of gender, black, non-Hispanics and Hispanics are more likely than white, non-Hispanics and Asians to have had their first birth before age 20. Among females, the percentage having a birth before age 20 was 57 percent for black, non-Hispanics and 41 percent for Hispanics, compared to 28 percent for white, non-Hispanics and 8 percent for Asians. The same pattern holds true for males although they have lower percentages in each racial group.

Figure F2.1 Age at first birth by gender: 1992



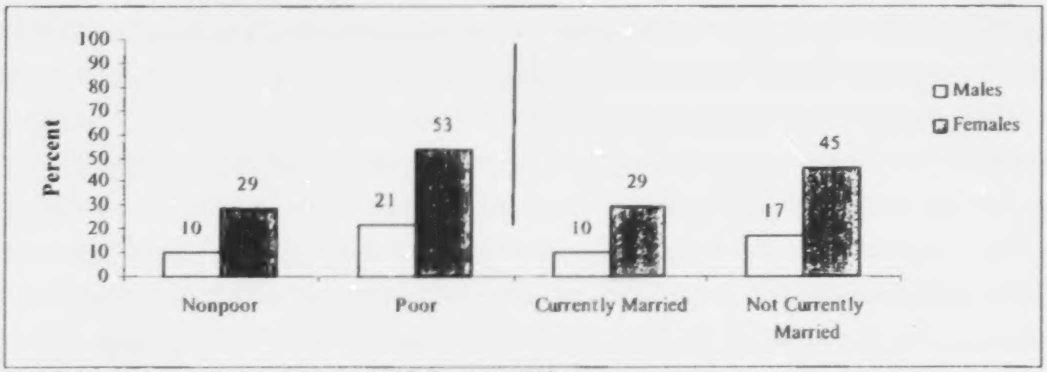
SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

By Marital Status. Currently unmarried adults are more likely than married adults to have had the first birth before age 20 (see Figure F2.2). Almost half (45 percent) of mothers who are not currently married had their first birth before age 20 compared to 29 percent of currently married mothers. The same pattern holds true for fathers.

By Poverty Status. Poor parents, particularly mothers, are more likely to have had their first birth during adolescence (see Figure F2.2). Slightly more than half of mothers in poverty had their first birth before age 20 compared to 29 percent of nonpoor mothers. The same pattern holds true for fathers. Fathers in poverty are twice as likely as nonpoor fathers to have had their first birth before age 20 (21 percent compared to 10 percent).

By Employment Status. Early childbearing (before age 20) is related to the current employment status of mothers. Mothers working full-time are more likely to have had their first birth before age 20 than part-time workers (36 percent compared to 28 percent). The percentage having children before age 20 does not differ by employment status for males.

Figure F2.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had the first birth before age 20 by poverty status, marital status, and gender: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

F3 – Number of Pregnancies

Information about pregnancy has typically been available only for women. Increased attention to the roles of men as they become fathers has led to an interest in basic descriptive information on male fertility. Here we present comparable data for males and females on the incidence of pregnancy by varied social and demographic factors.

Although we do not present data here on pregnancy intention, many studies have found negative consequences related to unintended pregnancies and births. Females with an unintended pregnancy are more likely to experience maternal depression during the pregnancy,[15] *less likely to receive prenatal care, and more likely to engage in behaviors such as smoking that may cause health problems related to pregnancy and birth.*[16,17] *Reflecting these disadvantages, research has also found that children who were unwanted or mistimed are more likely to receive fewer developmental resources at home during their childhood.*[18,19] *Little is known about the effects of unintended births on the fathers or about the implications of paternal intentions for children.*[20]

This section reviews data from the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS), one of only a few national surveys that collected fertility information from both males and females (refer to Table F3.1). (Note: Analyses of survey data indicate that abortions and pregnancies are underreported in surveys. However, certain analyses of NHSLS data suggest that responses are not "systematically biased downward," and that discrepancies may, in fact, reflect individuals' and medical institutions' dissimilar definitions of these events.[21] *We report these data because they are currently the only data on pregnancy for adult males.*[22]*)*

By Gender. Females are more likely than males to report pregnancies. In 1992, 44 percent of females and 29 percent of males reported three or more pregnancies. Conversely, 34 percent of males reported no pregnancies compared to 21 percent of females.

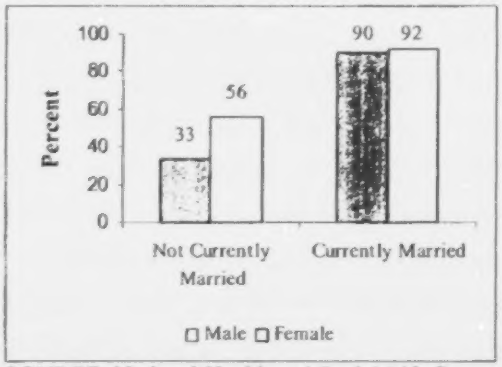
By Race and Hispanic Origin. Non-Hispanic white females are less likely to report ever having been pregnant than non-Hispanic black females. In 1992, 78 percent of white, non-Hispanic females reported that they had any pregnancies compared to 87 percent of black, non-Hispanic females. Additionally, black, non-Hispanic females are about 1.7 times more likely than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic females to report five or more pregnancies. Little variation by race or ethnicity in the number of pregnancies is found among males.

By Age. Not surprisingly, the number of females and males reporting any pregnancies increases with age. Ninety-two percent of females ages 45 to 59 report at least one pregnancy compared to 85 percent of females ages 25 to 44, and 40 percent of females ages 18 to 25. The pattern is similar for males, except that fewer males report one pregnancy or more.

By Poverty Status. Males in poverty are less likely to report any pregnancies (56 percent) than nonpoor males (71 percent). Females are just as likely to report any pregnancies, regardless of poverty status (78 percent of poor women, compared to 81 percent of nonpoor women).

By Marital Status. Not unexpectedly, those who are currently married are more likely to have had pregnancies than those who are not married. At least 90 percent of married males and females reported at least one pregnancy (see Figure F3.1). Among those who are not currently married, females are more likely than males to report one or more pregnancies. One-third of unmarried males reported one or more pregnancies, compared to 56 percent of females.

Figure F3.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 reporting one pregnancy or more by marital status and gender: 1992

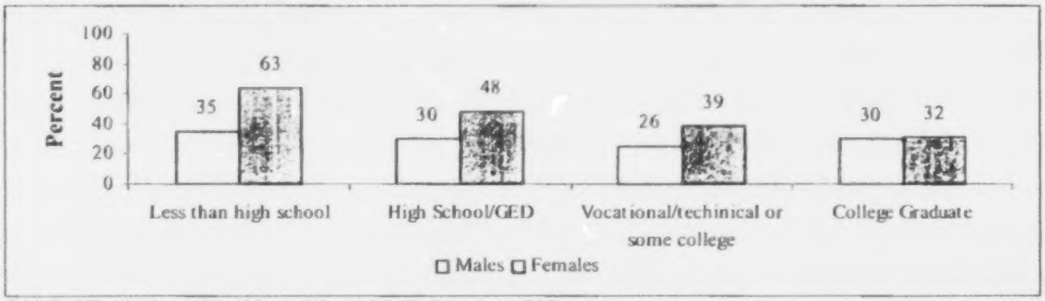


SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

By Educational Attainment. The percentage of females reporting three pregnancies or more decreases substantially as education increases (see Figure F3.2), though a similar pattern is not found among males. In 1992, 32 percent of females with a college degree reported three or more pregnancies compared to 63 percent for those without a high school education.

By Employment Status. Current employment status is strongly related to pregnancy among males, but not among females. In 1992, close to half (45 percent) of part-time male workers reported any pregnancy compared to 73 percent of full-time workers.

Figure F3.2 Percentages of adults ages 18 to 59 reporting three pregnancies or more by educational attainment and gender: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

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F4 – Premarital Birth

Childbearing outside of marriage has continuously increased for several decades among women of all ages.[23] *Premarital births, births occurring before first marriage, have received considerable attention*[24] *due to socio-economic disadvantages prevalent among unmarried parents and their children.*[25] *Marital status at first birth is strongly associated with poverty status and welfare receipt, regardless of the age of the mother.*[26] *Similarly, women with nonmarital births are more likely to have lower educational attainments, less likely to work full-time, and more likely to earn lower incomes.*[27] *It is important to note, however, that women who have nonmarital births tend to be disadvantaged before the birth*[28] *and therefore it is difficult to clearly differentiate the effects of nonmarital births from their pre-existing disadvantages.*

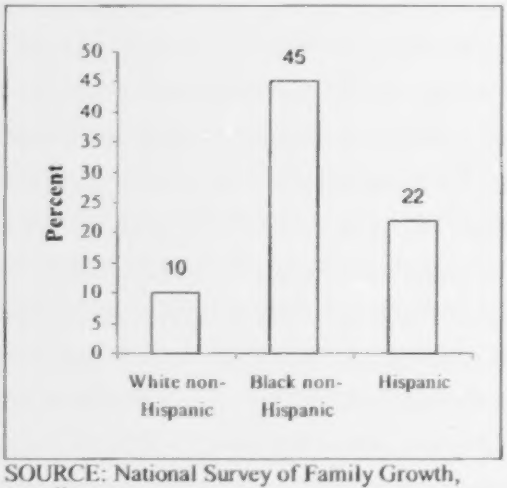
Children born to unmarried parents are more likely to be disadvantaged than children born to married parents.[29] *Children born to unmarried parents are more likely to grow up in a single-parent family,*[30,31] *which has been associated with poverty status*[32] *and lower educational attainment.*[33] *Research suggests that two-parent families are more likely to provide more developmental resources for children than single-parent families.*[34] *Nonmarital births increasingly occur to cohabiting couples.*[35] *Therefore, being born to unmarried parents does not necessarily mean that the child is growing up in a single-parent household. However, cohabiting relationships tend to last for a relatively short period of time.*[36] *Instability in family structure, such as multiple living arrangements among children born to unmarried parents, has been found to be associated with recurring risky sexual behaviors, such as premarital sex during adolescence, as well as having a premarital birth.*[37,38,39]

This section reviews the percentages of premarital births[40] *among males and females ages 18 to 59 from the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey, which is one of the few national datasets that collect fertility information from both males and females (refer to Table F4.1).*

By Gender. The percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had a premarital birth is slightly higher among females than males (19 percent compared to 15 percent). The difference is larger for younger adults. Females ages 18 and 24 are more than five times as likely as their male counterparts to have a premarital birth (21 percent compared to 4 percent), which may indicate that male partners of unmarried mothers are older.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Non-Hispanic blacks are more likely to report a premarital birth than other racial/ethnic groups. Slightly more than half of non-Hispanic black females reported a premarital birth compared to 28 percent of Hispanics, 12 percent of non-Hispanic whites, and 6 percent of Asians or Pacific Islanders. These estimates for women ages 18 to 59 in 1992 are similar to the estimates obtained from women ages 15 to 44, as reported in the National Survey of Family Growth, 1995 (see Figure F4.1). A similar pattern holds true for males, with non-Hispanic blacks being more likely than men from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to have had a premarital birth.

Figure F4.1 Percentage of females ages 15 to 44 who had a pre-marital birth by race and Hispanic origin: 1995



SOURCE: National Survey of Family Growth, 1995[41]

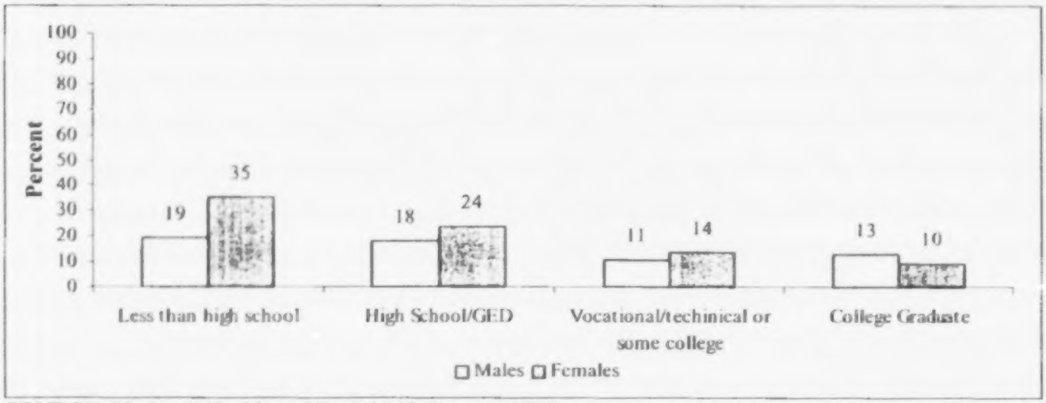
By Educational Attainment. The percentage of females with a premarital birth declines significantly as education increases (see Figure F4.2). Thirty-five percent of females without a high school education reported a premarital birth compared to 24 percent of high school graduates or

GED recipients, 14 percent of those with vocational or technical training or some college education, and 10 percent of college graduates. A similar pattern is found among males. Males with a high school education or less were more likely to report a premarital birth than males with some college, vocational/technical school or college degree.

By Poverty Status. Poor adults are far more likely than nonpoor adults to have had a premarital birth (22 percent of males and 35 percent of females in poverty compared to 15 percent of nonpoor males and females).

By Marital Status. Current martial status is related to having had a premarital birth, but in opposite directions for males and females. Currently married males are more likely than unmarried males to have had a premarital birth (18 percent compared to 10 percent) whereas unmarried females are more likely than married females to have had a premarital birth (24 percent compared to 17 percent).

Figure F4.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had a pre-marital birth by educational attainment and gender: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

F5 – Age at First Sexual Intercourse

An indicator of age at first sexual intercourse compares the characteristics of those who had an early sexual debut with those who delayed first sexual intercourse. It also shows the proportion of sexually experienced populations by age. Because of the negative consequences of early sexual initiation, monitoring early sexual initiation has been of great interest to researchers and policy makers. Those who become sexually active at an earlier age have a longer period of exposure to risks such as unintended pregnancies.[42] *Furthermore, early initiation of sex has been found to increase the likelihood of having more sexual partners and the frequency of sexual intercourse,*[43,44] *which in turn increases the chances of contracting sexually transmitted diseases and experiencing unintended pregnancy.*[45]

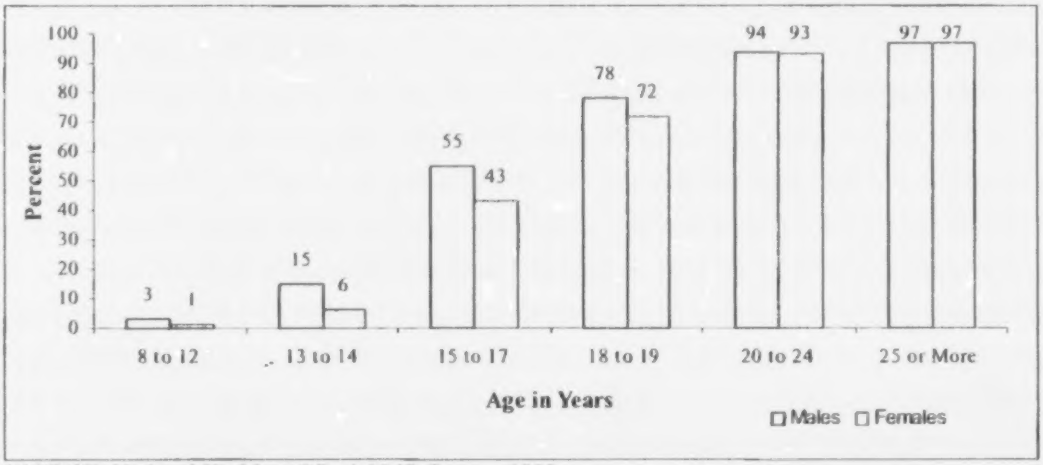
This section reviews data from the National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992, one of the few national surveys that collected fertility information from both males and females (refer to Table F5.1).

By Gender. Among adults ages 18 to 59 in 1992, over half (55 percent) of males and 43 percent of females reported having their first sexual intercourse before age 18 (see Figure F5.1). Fifteen percent of males and 6 percent of females report early sexual initiation (sexual intercourse prior to age 15). By age 18-19, 78 percent of males and 71 percent of females are sexually experienced (i.e., have ever had sexual intercourse).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Non-Hispanic blacks were more likely than other racial/ethnic groups to report first sexual intercourse before they turn 18 (see Figure 5.2). Before age 18, over three quarters of non-Hispanic black males had their first sexual intercourse compared to 60 percent of Hispanics, 52 percent of white, non-Hispanics, 36 percent of American Indians and 21 percent of Asian Americans. A quarter of non-Hispanic black males reported having their first sexual intercourse between the age of 13 and 14 compared to 16 percent of Hispanics and 10 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

Asians and Pacific Islanders were far more likely to delay their first sexual intercourse until at least age 18 than other racial groups. The vast majority of Asian females (84 percent) had their first sexual intercourse after they turned 18, whereas 57 percent of Hispanics, 54 percent of non-Hispanic whites, and 37 percent of non-Hispanic blacks did the same. In particular, 23 percent of Asian females did not have their first sexual intercourse until they turned 25 compared to between 1 and 9 percent for other racial groups. The same pattern holds true for males.

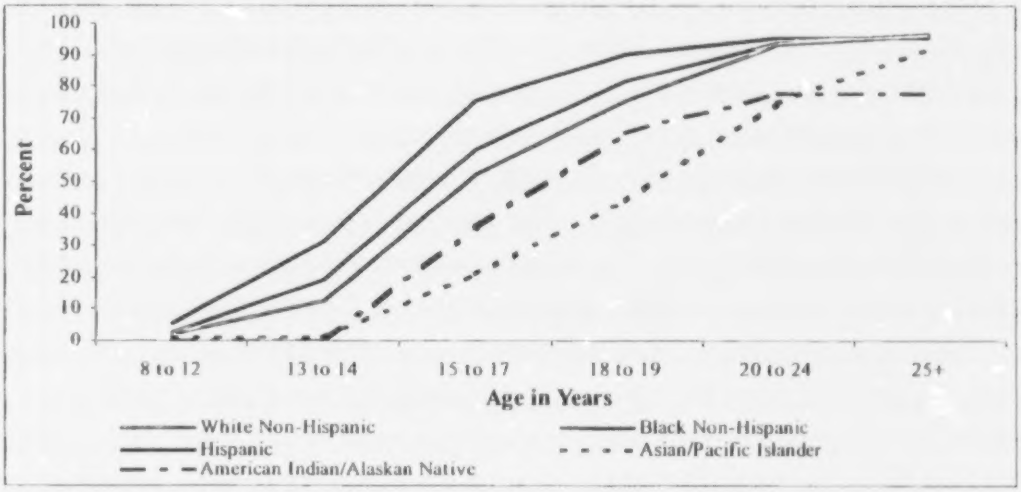
Figure F5.1 Percentage of adults age 18 to 59 who had their first sexual intercourse by the specified age, by gender: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

87

Figure F5.2 Percentage of males ages 18 to 59 who had sexual intercourse by the specified age, by race and Hispanic origin: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

By Educational Attainment. College graduates are far more likely than those without a high school education to delay their first sexual intercourse until they turn 18. The differences are particularly pronounced among females. Twenty-one percent of females with a college degree had their first intercourse prior to age 18 compared to 67 percent of females without a high school education. For males, the rates are 39 percent and 64 percent, respectively.

By Poverty Status. Females in poverty are more likely to have their first sexual intercourse at a very young age than those who are not poor. Fourteen percent of poor females had their first sexual intercourse before age 15 compared to 6 percent of nonpoor females. The same pattern holds true for males but the difference is not statistically significant.

By Age. Average age at first sexual intercourse has been declining. Sixty-eight percent of males ages 18 to 24 had their first sexual intercourse before age 18 compared to 41 percent of males ages 45 and older. The same pattern also holds true for females (56 percent of younger females compared to 30 percent of older females).

F6 – Number of Sexual Partners

Having sexual intercourse with multiple partners increases the chances of being exposed to, contracting, and transmitting STDs and AIDS. Even a person with a single partner can be at a high risk of sexually transmitted infestations when their partner is involved in other sexual relationships.[46] *The high number of sexual partners among adolescents, particularly adolescent males,*[47] *is of special concern for these reasons. Additionally, a strong association has been found between having multiple sexual partners and other risk behaviors among youth including the use of alcohol and illicit drugs, early sexual initiation,*[48] *and violence and aggression.*[49]

Data from the General Social Survey, 1988 to 2000, are used for this indicator. The data show the percentages of males and females ages 18 to 65 who had two or more sexual partners (either concurrent or serially) in the last 12 months (refer to Table F6.1).

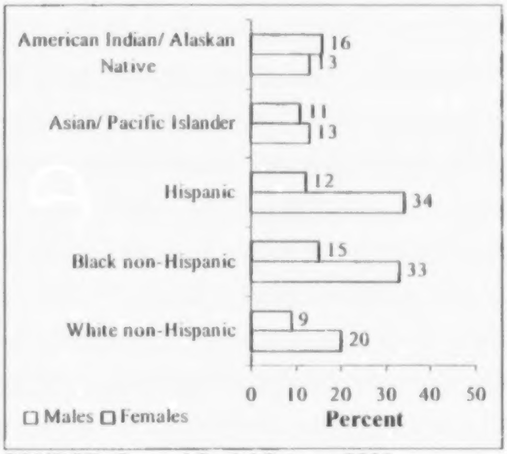
By Gender. The percentage of adults who report having two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months remained fairly stable during the last decade. In 1988, males were almost twice as likely as females to report having two or more sexual partners (22 percent of males compared to 12 percent of females). The percentages remained virtually the same a decade later (22 percent of males in 2000 compared to 11 percent of females).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Racial/ethnic differences are found only among males. Non-Hispanic black males are more likely to report having two or more partners than other racial/ethnic groups except Hispanics (see Figure F6.1). In 2000, 33 percent of non-Hispanic black, 20 percent of non-Hispanic white, and 13 percent of Asian or Pacific Islander and American Indian males had at least two sexual partners. The percentage of Hispanics with multiple partners (34 percent) is also higher than most other racial groups but the difference between Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites is not statistically significant.

By Age. Adults ages 45 and older are far less likely than adults under the age of 45 to report having multiple sexual partners. In 2000, 11 percent of males age 45 and older had two or more partners compared to 39 percent of males ages 18 to 24 and 29 percent of males ages 25 to 44. The same pattern holds true for females.

By Marital Status. Not surprisingly, single adults are far more likely than those who are married to report having multiple sexual partners within the last 12 months. Thirty three percent of single males and 4 percent of married males had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Although less frequent, the same pattern holds true for females (15 percent of single females compared to 2 percent of married females).

Figure F6.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 reporting two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months by race and Hispanic origin and gender: 2000



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 2000

By Parental Status. Males without children were twice as likely as fathers to report having two or more partners in the last 12 months (31 percent compared to 15 percent). The same pattern holds true for females (15 percent compared to 9 percent respectively).

By Employment Status. The number of sexual partners in the past 12 months differs by employment status. Males who are not in the labor force are far less likely than full- or part-time workers to report having multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months. In 2000, 8 percent of those who were not in labor force, 27 percent of full-time workers and 18 percent of part-time workers had two or more partners in the past 12 months. Some variations are also found among females but differences are often not statistically significant.

F7.a – Characteristics of Sexual Partners – Type of Relationship

This section reviews four indicators related to the characteristics of sexual partners: (1) seriousness of relationship with the current or most recent sexual partner, (2) length of relationship with the first and current or most recent sexual partner, (3) race/ethnicity of the current or most recent sexual partner, and (4). age of the current or most recent sexual partner.

The level of seriousness of sexual relationships has been found to be associated with sexual behaviors, particularly contraceptive use.[50] Females in steady relationships are more likely to report contraceptive use than those who are "just friends with," or who "just met" their sexual partners.[51] On the other hand, steady and close relationships have been found to be inversely related to the use of condoms among males.[52] Males are more likely to use contraceptives to prevent sexually transmitted diseases in casual relationships than in more serious, committed relationships.[53]

This section reviews data on the seriousness of relationships at first sexual intercourse with the current or most recent sexual partner. Data for males and females are reviewed separately except for adolescents due to the lack of comparable data. Two national surveys asked the same question but to different age groups: the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) collected data from females ages 15 to 44 and the National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM) collected data from males ages 15 to 19 and 21 to 27 (refer to Table F7.1). The NSFG is expected to start collecting comparable data from both genders in 2002.

Adolescents. Adolescent males and females are most likely to wait to have sexual intercourse until their relationship has become somewhat formalized (going together or going steady) (see Figure F7a.1). However, of those who report first sexual intercourse at earlier stages, adolescent males are more likely than females to report a casual relationship at first sexual intercourse with their current or more recent sexual partner. Of the three categories of casual relationships (just met, just friends and went out once in a while) males were significantly more likely than females to report sexual intercourse at the just friends and going out stages.

Figure F7a.1 Percentage of males and females ages 15 to 19 reporting the seriousness of relationship with the most recent sexual partner at the first sexual intercourse: 1995

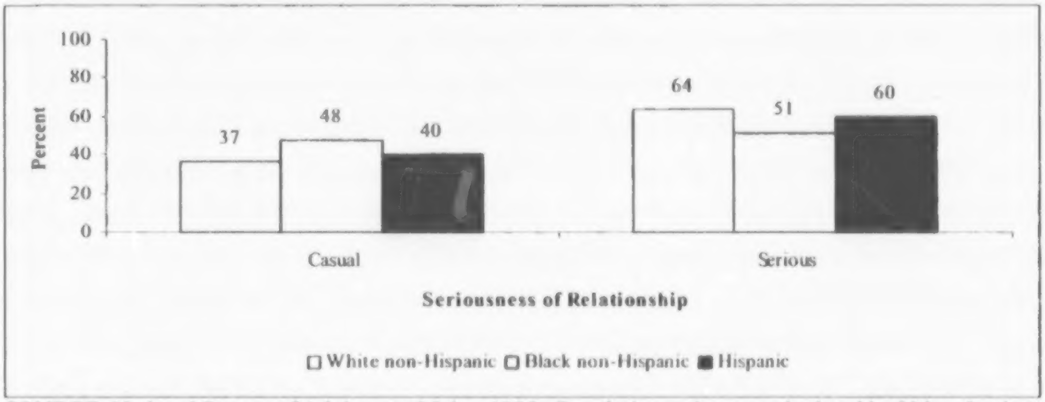
	Just Met	Just Friends	Went Out Once in a While	Going Together/ Going Steady	Engaged	Married
Males	6	18	16	57	2	1
Females	4	10	11	69	4	2

SOURCES: For males, National Survey of Adolescent Males, 1995. Population estimates calculated by the Urban Institute. For females, National Survey of Family Growth, 1995. Population estimates calculated by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Males Ages 15 to 19 and Ages 21 to 27

By Race and Hispanic Origin. White, non-Hispanic teenage males are more likely than black, non-Hispanic males to report a serious relationship (going together/going steady, engaged, married or living together) at the time of first sexual intercourse with their current or most recent sexual partner (see Figure F7a.2). In 1995, 63 percent of white, non-Hispanic adolescent males reported a formal relationship compared to 51 percent of black, non-Hispanic adolescent males. Black, non-Hispanic males ages 15 to 19 are more likely than white, non-Hispanic males in that age group to report casual relationships (just met, just friends, went out once in a while) at first sexual intercourse with their most recent partner. In contrast, there is no significant difference between non-Hispanic blacks and whites in the 21 to 27 year age group. The percentages of those reporting first sexual intercourse within a casual relationship are not substantially different across race/ethnicity categories.

Figure F7a.2 Seriousness of relationship with the current or most recent sexual partner at the first sexual intercourse by race and Hispanic origin for males ages 15 to 19: 1995



SOURCE: National Survey of Adolescent Males, 1995. Population estimates calculated by Urban Institute.

Females Ages 15 to 44

Total. About three quarters of females ages 15 to 44 were relatively committed to their current partner the first time they has sexual intercourse with them. In 1995, more than half of females (55 percent) were "going steady," 8 percent were engaged, and 12 percent were married when they first had sexual intercourse with their current or most recent partner (refer to Table F7.1). Relatively few (5 percent) reported having casual sexual intercourse with someone they just met.

By Poverty Status. Females in the highest income bracket (incomes at 3 times the poverty level or more) are more likely than those in extreme poverty (incomes at 50 percent of the poverty line or less) to report a relatively stable and exclusive relationship with their current partner (i.e., going steady, engaged or married) when they first had sexual intercourse. For example, at the time of first sexual intercourse with their most recent partner 58 percent of females in the highest income bracket were going steady compared to 50 percent of females in extreme poverty, 8 percent were engaged (compared to 4 percent in extreme poverty) and 12 percent were married (compared to 4 percent in extreme poverty).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Although some racial/ethnic variations are found, the majority of females in any racial/ethnic group report an exclusive relationship with their most recent sexual partner. Seventy-eight percent of Hispanic females, 76 percent of white, non-Hispanic females and 67 percent of black, non-Hispanic females were in a committed relationship (i.e., going steady, engaged or married) with their current or most recent partner when they first has sexual intercourse with them. Hispanic females (34 percent) and those in the "other" category (26 percent) are more likely to be married when they first have sex with their current partner than are white, non-Hispanic (11 percent) and black, non-Hispanic females (4 percent).

F7.b – Characteristics of Sexual Partner – Length of Relationships

The duration of an individual's first sexual relationship provides one measure of the circumstances of their first sexual experience. The length of an individual's most recent sexual relationship provides a snapshot of other sexual relationships that an individual may have had.

The length of relationships has been associated with sexual behaviors that directly affect pregnancy and birth rates, including contraceptive use, although findings differ by types of contraceptives. For example, longer relationships were associated with an increased likelihood of contraceptive use among unmarried young males and females[54] *but were associated with reduced condom use among young males.*[55] *Furthermore, the length of sexual relationships may be associated with a reduced perceived risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) from a partner,*[56] *which in turn may affect sexual behaviors.*

Data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) 1995, are used to estimate the length of sexual relationship with one's first partner as well as current or most recent partner.[57] *Data were reported by females ages 15 to 44 only (refer to Table F7.2 and F7.3). The NSFG did not collect information from males but is expected to start collecting comparable data for both genders in 2002.*

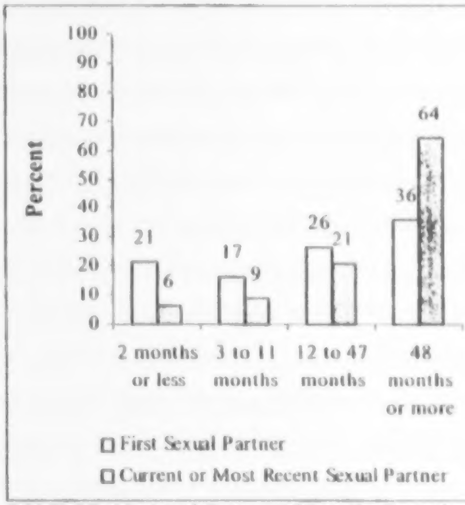
The first sexual relationship of most females (62 percent), lasted a year or more. In particular, 36 percent of females reported their first sexual relationship lasted four years or more. Nevertheless, for 21 percent of females, the first sexual relationship lasted for two months or less. (see Figure F7b.1).

Most recent or current sexual relationships have lasted for four years or more for the majority of females (64 percent). Fifteen percent reported that their relationship has lasted for less than a year (see Figure F7b.1).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. For Hispanic females, first sexual relationships are more likely to be long-term and less likely to be short-term than for non-Hispanic whites or blacks. In 1995, half of Hispanic females reported that their first relationship lasted for 4 years or more compared to 30 percent of non-Hispanic blacks and 34 percent of non-Hispanic whites. Fourteen percent of Hispanic women reported that their relationship with their first sexual partner lasted for 2 months or less compared to more than one fifth of non-Hispanic blacks and whites.

The racial/ethnic pattern is different for the most recent relationship. For black, non-Hispanic females, the length of current or most recent sexual relationship is less likely to be long-term than any other race/ethnicity. About half (52 percent) of non-Hispanic blacks reported that their current or most recent sexual relationship had lasted for four years or more compared to approximately two thirds of Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites and females in the "other" race category.

Figure F7b.1 Percentage of females ages 15 to 44 reporting length of sexual relationships: 1995



SOURCE: National Survey of Family Growth, 1995. The percentages calculated by National Center for Health Statistics.

By Parental Status. Parents are two and a half times more likely than nonparents to report long-term first sexual relationships that lasted for four years or more (46 percent compared to 18 percent), and less likely to report short-term first relationships that lasted for 2 months or less (18 percent compared to 26 percent). A similar pattern holds true for the current or most recent sexual relationship.

By Age. For younger females, first sexual intercourse is more likely to occur in a short-term relationship than for older females. Nearly half of young females ages 15 to 25 reported that their first relationship lasted for less than a year. Specifically, 28 percent of young females reported their length of first sexual relationship lasted for two months or less compared to 19 percent of older females ages 25 to 44. Older females are also more likely to report that their first sexual relationship lasted for 4 years or more (43 percent of older females compared to 14 percent of younger females). It should be noted that the length of the first relationship may be underestimated for those, particularly for younger females, whose current partner may be the same as the first partner.

Differences in relationship length by age are even larger for the most recent or current sexual relationship. Not surprisingly, older females are more likely than younger females to report a long-term relationship lasting for four years or more (76 percent compared to 21 percent). The magnitude of the difference shows the degree to which the nature of sexual relationships change as women get older.

By Poverty Status. Substantial differences in relationship length by poverty status are found only for the most recent or current relationship. Females in poverty, and particularly those in extreme poverty, are much less likely than nonpoor females to be in a long-term relationship lasting for four years or more. Forty-nine percent of poor females, 38 percent of females in extreme poverty, and 66 percent of nonpoor females have current or most recent sexual relationships that lasted 4 years or more.

By Educational Attainment. Substantial differences by educational attainment are also found only for the current or most recent sexual relationship. For females without a high school diploma length of most recent relationship is more likely to be short-term and less likely to be long-term than for females with any other educational status. For example, 11 percent of females without a high school diploma compared to 4 percent of college graduates report their most recent sexual relationship was short-term and lasted for 2 months or less. Half (49 percent) of respondents with less than a high school diploma report long-term sexual relationships lasting for four years or more, compared to 68 percent of college graduates.

By Marital Status. Not surprisingly, married females' current or most recent sexual relationships are mostly long-term. In 1995, 87 percent of married females reported long-term relationships lasting for four years or more compared to 23 percent of nonmarried females.

The same pattern holds true for first sexual relationships. Females who are currently married are far more likely to have had long-lived first sexual relationships than unmarried females (49 percent compared to 19 percent lasting four years or more).

F7.c – Characteristics of Sexual Partners – Race/Ethnicity

The characteristics of sexual partners often influence decisions about contraceptive use, and risk of pregnancy and childbearing.[58] *Additionally, shifts in racial/ethnic patterns in choosing sexual partners can reflect larger social and demographic trends. For example, the degree to which certain racial/ethnic groups choose sexual partners from within or outside their own race/ethnicity may mirror larger patterns in society.*

The data for males and females are presented separately because they come from two different national data files. In 1995, the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) collected data from females ages 15 to 44 and the National Survey of Adolescent Males collected data from males 15 to 19 and 21 to 27. The NSFG will collect comparable data from both genders in 2002 (refer to Table F7.4).

By Gender. Figure F7.1 shows the percentage of males and females with a current or most recent sexual partner outside their own racial/ethnic group. Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanic whites and blacks to have a sexual partner outside of their own racial/ethnic group. In 1995, 29 percent of Hispanic females ages 15 to 44 reported a current or most recent sexual relationship with males outside of their own racial/ethnic group, compared to 6 percent of black, non-Hispanic females and 7 percent of white, non-Hispanic females. Hispanic males were even more likely than Hispanic females to report an interracial sexual partner. For example, almost half of Hispanic males ages 21 to 27 (48 percent) reported that their current or most recent sexual partner was outside of their own ethnic group, compared to 8 percent of white, non-Hispanic males and 19 percent of black, non-Hispanic males. Males ages 15 to 19 show a similar pattern.

When Hispanics have partners outside of their own ethnic group, their partners are more likely to be white, non-Hispanic than black, non-Hispanic. For example, 23 percent of Hispanic females ages 15 to 44 reported that their current or most recent sexual partner was white, non-Hispanic, while 4 percent had a black, non-Hispanic partner. Likewise, 35 percent of Hispanic males ages 21 to 27 had a white, non-Hispanic partner whereas 4 percent had a black, non-Hispanic partner. It should be noted, however, that a large difference in the population size between, non-Hispanic whites and blacks may have affected this pattern.

Black, non-Hispanic males in their twenties are more than twice as likely as white, non-Hispanic males to have a sexual partner outside of their own racial/ethnic group (21 percent of non-Hispanic blacks aged 15-19 compared to 8 percent of non-Hispanic whites). No substantial difference is found between black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic females (see Figure F7c.1).

Figure F7c.1 Percentage of interracial/ethnic sexual partners by race and Hispanic origin[59] and gender: 1995

Race and Hispanic Origin of Respondents	Percentage of males and females with a current or most recent sexual partner outside their own racial/ethnic group		
	Males 15 to 19	Males 21 to 27	Females 15 to 44
White, non-Hispanic	8	8	7
Black, non-Hispanic	21	19	6
Hispanic	35	48	29

SOURCE: For males, *National Survey of Adolescent Males*, 1995; the percentages were calculated by Urban Institute. For females, *National Survey of Family Growth*, 1995; the percentages were calculated by National Center for Health Statistics.

F7.d – Characteristics of Sexual Partners - Age

Age of partners, and the age differences between partners in particular, may affect the nature of relationships, which in turn may affect sexual behaviors. Female adolescents with an older partner are less likely to report using contraception at their first sexual intercourse[60] *as well as at their most recent sexual intercourse, and are more likely to become pregnant than female adolescents with a partner closer in age.*[61]

Data for males and females are reviewed separately due to the lack of comparable data. Two national surveys asked the same question but to different age groups. The 1995 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) collected data from females ages 15 to 44. The National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM) collected data from males ages 15 to 19 and 21 to 27 in 1988 and 1995. The NSFG is expected to start collecting comparable data from both genders in 2002 (refer to Table F7.5).

Males. Although the percentage of adolescent males reporting a current or most recent sexual partner under age 20 remained about the same (92 and 91 percent) between 1988 and 1995, the percentage of adolescent males ages 15 to 19 with a current or most recent sexual partner under age 15 doubled from 4 percent in 1988 to 8 percent in 1995 (see Figure F7d.1).

Figure F7d.1 Percentage of males ages 15 to 19 and 21 to 27 by most recent partner's age: 1988 & 1995

	Age of Partner		
Age of respondents	**Under age 20**	**Under age 15**	**Ages 15 to 19**
15 to 19 in 1988	92	4	88
15 to 19 in 1995	91	8	83
21 to 27 in 1995	9	0	9

SOURCE: National Survey of Adolescent Males, 1988 and 1995. The estimates were calculated by Urban Institute.

Females. Among sexually experienced females ages 15 to 19, 22 percent reported their current or most recent sexual partner was age 20 or older. A fairly large percentage (16 percent) of females ages 25 to 44 reported having an adolescent partner under age 20 (see Figure F7d.2).

Figure F7d.2 Percentage of females ages 15 to 44 reporting a most recent sexual partner under age 20: 1995

Age of respondents	
15 to 19 in 1995	78
20 to 24 in 1995	41
25 to 44 in 1995	16

SOURCE: National Survey of Family Growth, 1995. The estimates were calculated by National Center for Health Statistics

F8 – Regular Sexual Intercourse

The frequency of sexual intercourse is a primary indicator of pregnancy risk and risk of sexual transmitted diseases (STDs).[62,63] *Individuals who engage in sexual intercourse more frequently and those who do so consistently (e.g., on a regular basis) are more frequently exposed to the risk of becoming pregnant or contracting STDs. It is worth noting however, that although those who are married (or monogamous) may be more likely to report frequent sexual intercourse, they are not necessarily at higher risk of unintended pregnancy or STDs. These individuals may, in fact, be more likely to practice contraception and/or safe-sex habits.*[64]

Data from the General Social Survey, 1989 to 2000, show the percentages of all males and females ages 18 to 65 who had sexual intercourse two times or more per month during the last 12 months[65] *(refer to Table F8.1).*

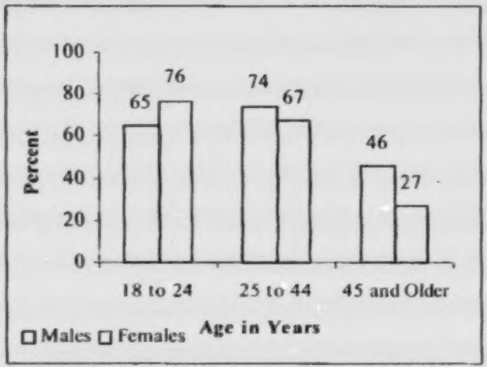
Trends. The percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who had regular sexual intercourse has remained fairly constant for the last decade with slightly more than 60 percent of males and about half of females reporting having had sexual intercourse more than once a month during the last 12 months.

By Gender. Males report a higher likelihood of regular sexual activity than females. In 2000, 60 percent of males compared to 48 percent of females reported having sexual intercourse twice or more per month during the last 12 months.

By Age. The percentage of adults having regular sexual intercourse declines significantly with age for females (more than three-quarters of females ages 18 to 24 compared to slightly more than a quarter of those age 45 and older) (see Figure F8.1). The pattern is somewhat different for males. The percentage of males having regular sexual intercourse was not significantly different between the two younger age groups. The percentage of males having regular sexual intercourse was lower among males ages 45 and older (46 percent) than among those ages 25-44 (74 percent) or ages 18-24 (65 percent). Older males are more likely to report having regular sexual intercourse than their female counterparts (46 percent compared to 27 percent at ages 45 and older).

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Hispanic females are more likely than non-Hispanic black and white females to report having regular sexual intercourse (69 percent of Hispanic females compared to 48 percent of non-Hispanic black females and 46 percent of white, non-Hispanic females). For males, non-Hispanic blacks are more likely to report regular sexual intercourse than non-Hispanic whites (72 percent and 58 percent respectively). The percentage of Hispanic males having regular sexual intercourse is also high but the differences with other races are not statistically significant.

Figure F8.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who report having sexual intercourse two or more times a month for the last 12 months, by age and gender: 2000



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 2000

By Marital Status. Not surprisingly, married adults are much more likely than single adults to report having regular sexual intercourse. In 2000, 78 percent of married males and 73 percent of married females reported having regular sexual intercourse compared to about half of single males and 37 percent of single females.

By Poverty Status. Nonpoor males report a higher level of sexual activity than males in poverty. In 1993 (the last year in which estimates were available by poverty status), 65 percent of nonpoor males compared to 43 percent of those in poverty reported having regular sexual intercourse. The same pattern holds true for females; however, differences by poverty status are not statistically significant among females.

By Educational Attainment. Adults without a high school education are much less likely to report having regular sexual intercourse than those with other levels of educational attainment. In 2000, 45 percent of males without a high school education reported having sexual intercourse two or more times a month compared to 59 percent of college graduates. For females, 30 percent with less than a high school education reported sexual intercourse compared to 53 percent of females with a college degree.

By Employment Status. Those who are not in the labor force are about half as likely as full-time workers to report having regular sexual intercourse, regardless of gender. For males, 35 percent of those who were not in the labor force reported regular sexual intercourse compared to 70 percent of full-time workers. For females, 31 percent who were not in the labor force compared to 59 percent of full-time workers reported regular sexual intercourse.

F9 – Contraceptive Use

The use of contraceptives has significant implications for pregnancy rates, birth rates, and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).[66] *Consistent contraceptive use reduces unintended pregnancy,*[67] *and consequently reduces abortions and unwanted, mistimed, or unplanned births. Unintended pregnancies continue to affect many in the United States. An analysis of the National Survey of Family Growth, 1995, found that half of all pregnancies were unintended, and almost half of unintended pregnancies occurred to women who did not use any contraceptives.*[68] *Therefore, proper contraceptive use and the adequate provision of contraceptives and services are of critical concern to the public.*

Data on the types of contraceptives used have implications for STD contraction. The methods that are most effective against unintended pregnancies, such as oral contraceptives, are often different from the methods that are most effective against STDs,[69] *such as condoms.*[70]

Although many national surveys collect information on contraceptive use among women, this section uses data from the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey, one of the few national surveys that collect contraceptive data from both women and men. The percentages were calculated for adults ages 18 to 59 who ever had sexual intercourse.

Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse is an important marker of unintended pregnancy risk.[71] *Furthermore, contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse is a strong predictor of subsequent contraceptive use.*[72] *Contraceptive use at most recent sexual intercourse is a better proxy for regular or current use of contraceptives. Three measures of contraceptive use are presented: 1) any contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse, 2) any contraceptive use at most recent sexual intercourse, and 3) the type of method used at most recent sexual intercourse*[73] *(refer to Tables F 9.1 and F 9.2). For questions about "most recent sexual intercourse" respondents were asked about "the most recent time they had sex in the last 12 months."*

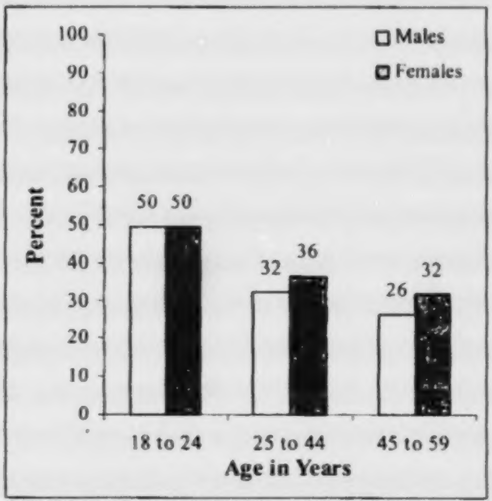
Contraceptive Use at First Sexual Intercourse

By Gender. About one-third of males and females ages 18 to 59 used contraception at first sexual intercourse (34 percent of males and 37 percent of females).

By Age. Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse has increased over time and is more prevalent among younger adults than older adults (see Figure F9.1). Half of males and females ages 18 to 24 used any method of contraception at first sexual intercourse compared to 26 percent of males and 32 percent of females ages 45 to 59.

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Non-Hispanic white males are more likely than non-Hispanic black or Hispanic males to have used any method of contraception at first sexual intercourse (37 percent of non-Hispanic whites compared to 24 percent of non-Hispanic blacks and 20 percent of Hispanics). The same pattern holds true for females, but the differences are not statistically significant.

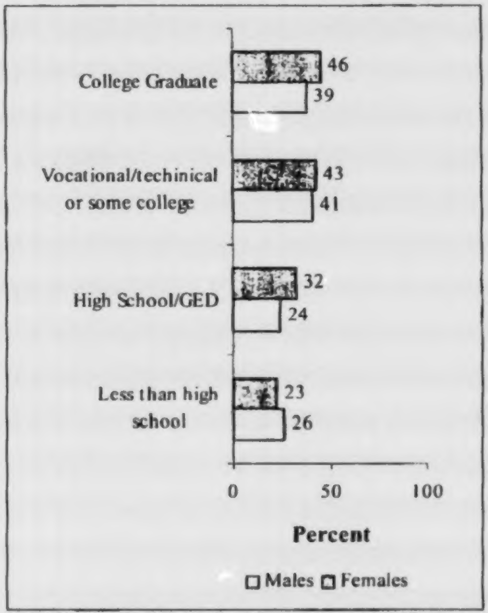
Figure F9.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who used contraceptives at first sexual intercourse, by age and gender: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

By Educational Attainment. Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse among females increases with education (see Figure F9.2). Females with a college degree are twice as likely as females without a high school education to have used any method of contraception at first sexual intercourse (46 percent compared to 23 percent). A similar pattern is found among males.

Figure F9.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who used contraceptives at first sexual intercourse, by educational attainment and gender: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

Contraceptive Use at the Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

By Gender. Both males and females are much more likely to have used some form of contraceptive at their most recent sexual intercourse than at first sexual intercourse (see Figure F9.3). At their most recent sexual intercourse, half of males and 56 percent of females used contraception, whereas 34 percent of males and 37 percent of females used any method of contraception at first sexual intercourse.

Males and females were equally likely to report *condom* use at the most recent sexual intercourse (17 percent of males and 15 percent of females). However, females are more likely than males to have used *other* types of contraceptives (45 percent of females compared to 36 percent of males) (see Figure F9.3).

By Age. Contraceptive use decreases with age (see Figure F9.4). Males under 25 years old are more than twice as likely as those ages 45 to 59 to have used any contraception at their most recent sexual intercourse (74 percent compared to 33 percent). In particular, 35 percent of males under age 25 compared to 5 percent of males ages 45 to 59 used condoms. The same pattern holds true for females.

By Marital Status. Contraceptive use at most recent sexual intercourse differs significantly by marital status, particularly among males (see Figure F9.3). Unmarried males are far more likely to have used contraception at most recent sexual intercourse than married males (69 percent compared to 41 percent). Interestingly, married females are more likely than married males to report using contraceptives (53 percent compared to 41 percent).

Unmarried males are three times more likely than married males to use condoms (32 percent compared to 9 percent). Condom use shows a similar pattern by marital status among females as among males. However, the percentage of females using other types of contraceptives does not differ by marital status.

Figure F9.3. Percentage of adults ages 18 and 59 who used contraceptives at first and most recent sexual intercourse: 1992

	At First Sex		At Most Recent Sex					
	Males	Females	Males			Females		
	Any	Any	Condoms	Other	Any	Condoms	Other	Any
Total	34	37	17	36	50	15	45	56
Current Marital Status								
Not Married	39	38	32	44	69	26	46	64
Married	30	37	9	32	41	11	44	53

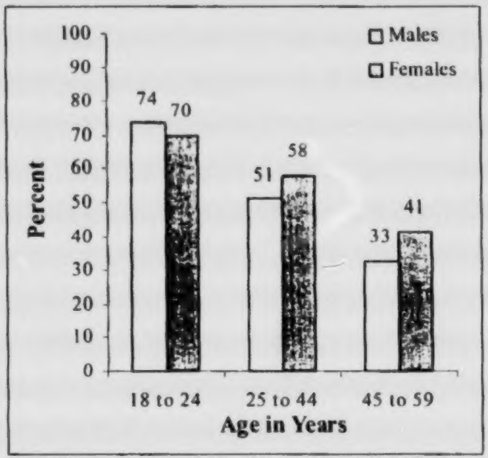
SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

By Race and Hispanic Origin. Non-Hispanic black males are more likely to have used condoms at their most recent sexual intercourse than non-Hispanic white or Hispanic males (28 percent compared to 16 percent, and 12 percent respectively). Similarly, black, non-Hispanic females are more likely than white, non-Hispanic females to report condom use at most recent sexual intercourse (20 percent compared to 14 percent).

By Poverty Status. Poverty status shows significant differences for condom use among males only. Males in poverty are more likely to have used condóms at their most recent sexual intercourse than nonpoor males (25 percent compared to 15 percent).

By Parental Status. Contraceptive use at most recent sexual intercourse differs by parental status but only for males. Males without children are more likely than males with children to have used any method of contraception at most recent sexual intercourse (54 percent compared to 47 percent). The difference was mostly due to the difference in condom use (20 percent of nonfathers compared to 13 percent of fathers).

Figure F9.4 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who used contraception at their most recent sexual intercourse, by age and gender: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

F10 – Attitudes Toward Abortion

Abortion remains one of the most controversial social issues in the United States, lending increased importance to, and interest in, public opinion regarding abortion. Studies have indicated that public opinion affects abortion rates primarily through its influence on abortion policies and access to abortion services.[74] *Higher levels of public support have been linked to the formation of more lenient laws and public policy related to abortion,*[75] *more access to abortion services and higher utilization, which in turn may affect abortion rates. One study suggests that the recent decline in abortion rates may be, at least partially, attributed to the enactment of more restrictive laws.*[76]

Attitudes on abortion may vary depending on the reason cited for having an abortion. Furthermore, when women receive abortions, the vast majority of them cite multiple socioeconomic and family-related factors in their decision to obtain an abortion.[77]

To assess attitudes towards abortion as a function of the reasons cited for the abortion, several questions from the General Social Survey (GSS) are examined. Adult respondents were asked whether they felt it should be possible for a woman to obtain a legal abortion if: 1) there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby, 2) the woman is not married and does not want to marry the man, 3) the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children, 4) the woman's own health is seriously endangered by the pregnancy, 5) the woman is married and does not want any more children, 6) the woman became pregnant as a result of rape, and 7) the woman wants an abortion for any reason. The items were measured in selected years between 1980 and 2000 (refer to Table F10.1 and F10.2).

By Gender. Males and females have strikingly similar attitudes toward abortion (see Figure F10.1). The vast majority of adults ages 18 to 65 (87 percent of females and 91 percent of males) support legal abortion when the woman's health is endangered. About 80 percent of adults support legal abortion when the woman became pregnant as a result of rape (79 percent of females and 84 percent of males) or when there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby (77 percent of females and 82 percent of males). On the other hand, only about 40 percent of adults support legal abortion for any reason or the following three reasons: 1) the woman's desire not to marry the man, 2) low income, and 3) the woman's desire not to have more children.

Figure F10.1 Percentage of respondents supporting abortion for six different reasons: 2000

	Male	Female
The woman's health is endangered by the pregnancy	91	87
The woman became pregnant as a result of rape	84	79
There is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby	82	77
The woman does not want to marry the man	41	39
The family cannot afford any more children	44	43
The woman is married and does not want any more children	44	39
Any reason	40	41

SOURCE: General Social Survey, 2000

Support For Abortion

Trends. Attitudes towards abortion have generally remained stable and similar across gender over the last two decades. However, the levels of support for abortion have been slowly declining since 1980 for three circumstances: 1) the woman does not want to marry the man, 2) the woman is not married and does not want any more children, and 3) the family cannot afford any more children (although the difference between 1980 and 2000 was not statistically significant for males). For example, in 1980, 53 percent of males supported legal abortion "when the family cannot afford any more children," and the level of support decreased to 44 percent in 2000.

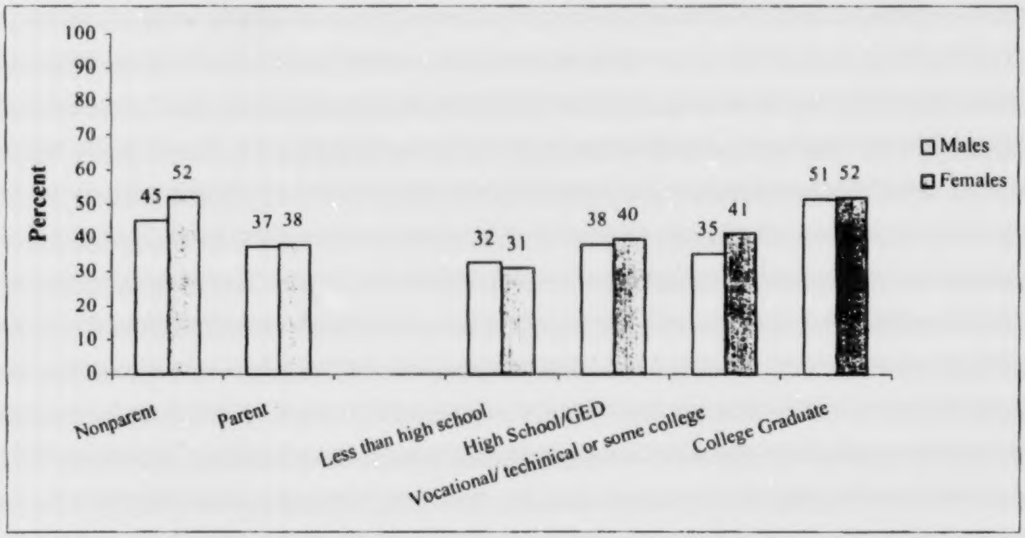
For the remainder of the reasons for having an abortion, attitudes essentially remained the same. For example, about 38 percent of females and 41 percent of males supported legal abortion for any reason in 1980. The percentages remained virtually the same a decade later (41 percent of females and 43 percent of males in 1990) and two decades later (41 percent of females and 40 percent of males in 2000). The following sections review the support for abortion for *any* reason by socio-demographic characteristics.

By Parental Status. Parents are less likely to support abortion for any reason (see Figure F10.2). Slightly more than half of females who were not parents supported legal abortion for any reason in 2000 compared to 38 percent of mothers. The same pattern holds true for males (45 percent of nonparents compared to 37 percent of fathers).

By Educational Attainment. Adults with higher educational attainment are much more likely to support legal abortion for any reason than those with lower educational attainment (see Figure F10.2). In 2000, slightly more than half of college graduates supported legal abortion for any reason compared to about 30 percent of those without a high school education.

By Employment Status. Attitudes toward abortion differ by employment status but only among females. Females with full-time work are more likely to support legal abortion than those who are not in the labor force. In 2000, 46 percent of female full-time workers supported legal abortion for any reasons compared to 34 percent of those who were not in labor force.

Figure F10.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who support legal abortion for any reason, by parental status and educational attainment: 2000



SOURCE: General Social Survey, 2000

F11 – Incidence of Abortion

Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies and consequently the number of abortions continues to be a challenging policy goal. According to analyses of the National Survey of Family Growth, half of all pregnancies in 1994 were unintended, and half of these unintended pregnancies ended in abortion.[78] *Unintended pregnancies have been found to be the primary reason for abortions.*[79] *Other factors, most associated with the woman's perceived financial, social, and opportunity costs of parenthood, appear to predict the incidence of abortion as well. Characteristics such as being under 20 years old, over 35 years old, unmarried, without previous conception, and/or more highly educated or from a highly educated family are associated with higher rates of abortion.*[80]

It is important to note that, compared to counts reported by abortion providers, abortions are underreported in national surveys.[81,82] *This may be due to individual reluctance to report having had an abortion, or to differences in the way that individuals and medical institutions define abortion.*[83]

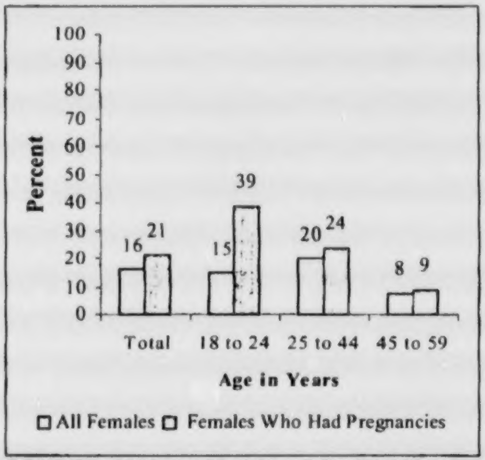
This section reviews the data from the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS), one of few national surveys that collect fertility information from both males and females. Two types of data are presented: 1) the percentage of all adults who ever had an abortion; and 2) of adults who had pregnancies, the percentage of those who ever had an abortion. The first indicator shows the overall patterns of abortions while the second indicator shows what percent of adults resort to abortions when they experience pregnancies, and whether such percentages differ by socio-demographic characteristics (refer to Table F11.1).

By Gender. Among all adults ages 18 through 59, 16 percent of females and 12 percent of males have ever had a pregnancy terminated by an abortion. For those who have experienced a pregnancy, the numbers increase to 21 and 18 percent, respectively.

By Age. Among males who ever caused a pregnancy and females who have ever had a pregnancy, the likelihood of having an abortion decreases with age (see Figure F11.1). Among females in this group, 39 percent of those under age 25 have had an abortion compared to 24 percent among those ages 25 to 44, and 9 percent for ages 45 through 59. The pattern is similar among men. When considering all adults, regardless of pregnancy history, males and females ages 18 to 24 are somewhat less likely than those ages 25 to 44 to have had an abortion due to the fact that fewer of them have ever been pregnant.

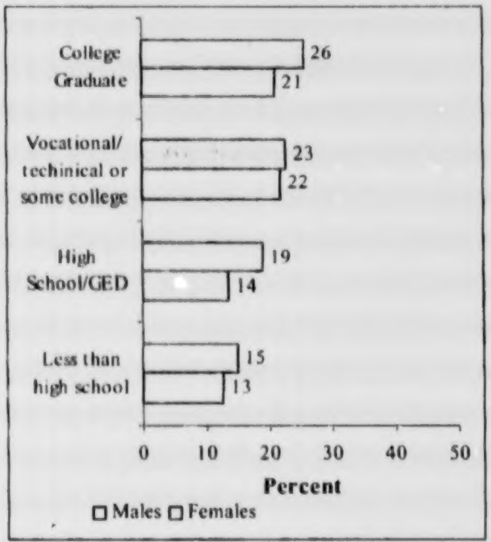
By Educational Attainment. Adults without a high school education are less likely to report having had an abortion than those with at least some college or more (see Figure F11.2). Among females who have ever had a pregnancy, 15 percent of those without a high school education had had an abortion compared to 26 percent of college graduates. Among males, the rates are 13 percent and 21 percent, respectively.

Figure F11.1 Percentage of females ages 18 to 59 who ever had an abortion by age: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992

Figure F11.2 Of those who had pregnancies, percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who ever had an abortion, by educational attainment and gender: 1992



SOURCE: National Health and Social Survey, 1992

By Marital Status. While the likelihood of an abortion does not differ significantly by marital status for the population as a whole, among those who have ever had a pregnancy the rates are far higher among those who are not currently married than for married adults (for example, 39 percent compared to 13 percent among males).

By Poverty Status. Nonpoor males are twice as likely as poor males to report an abortion (20 percent compared to 10 percent among those who have ever had pregnancies). For females, the difference by poverty status was much smaller and not statistically significant.

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Appendix A:
Data Dictionary

Data Source Descriptions

Data tables in this report have been pulled from thirteen nationally-representative data sources. This section presents both general and detailed information about each data source to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the data presented in this book. Definitions apply to data presented in this book only, not the capability of the data set as a whole.

General information on each data source is provided, including the funder, principal investigator(s), the design of the survey, population, and sample selection. Information specific to the data presented in this book is also provided, including the unit of analysis, estimate restrictions, age of the respondent, and age of the child. In this book we have attempted to show the data in a consistent, comparable format across data sets. As such, data is presented for several standard demographic breaks. These breaks and their descriptions are provided in the table below. In those cases where the standard definitions do not apply or where further clarification is required to accurately define the data that is presented from a particular data source, more detail is provided in the section titled "unique demographic definitions." Finally, a list of the indicators from each data set is provided.

It is important to note that the reference period for each data set varies. For example, depending on the survey, respondents may be asked how many hours they worked in the last week, month, or year. Data are presented to reflect the status during the reference year, unless otherwise noted.

Demographic Break	**Standard Description**	**Standard Breaks**
Race	Race of the respondent	White non-Hispanic Black non-Hispanic Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander American Indian/Alaskan Native
Poverty	Poverty measures compare the respondent report of household income to the official U.S. poverty thresholds for household size based on the year of survey.	Poor (0-99% of poverty) Extreme poverty (at 50% or less) Nonpoor 100 to 199% of poverty 200 to 299% of poverty 300% or more of poverty
Parental Status	This measure varies across data sets. This demographic break may describe whether the respondent has ever had a child or whether the respondent lives with a child. In most cases, a respondent is considered a parent if they live with one or more of their own children under age 18. See unique demographic definitions to determine how parent was defined for each data set.	Resident parent Nonparent
Age of Respondent	Age of respondent at time of survey	18 to 24 years old (or Under 25 years old) 25 to 44 years old 45 years and older
Age of Child	Age of child(ren) referenced for the particular indicator. This is provided only if a question is asked about a specific child.	0 to 2 years old 3 to 5 years old 6 to 9 years old 10 to 12 years old

Demographic Break	Standard Description	Standard Breaks
Marital Status	Current marital status of respondent	Currently married Not currently married
Family Structure	Number of parents living in household with a child	One parent Two parent
Educational Attainment	Highest level of educational attainment at time of survey	Less than high school High school diploma or GED Vocational/technical or some college College graduate
Employment Status	Average number of hours worked per week in the reference period	Not in labor force Looking for work Less than 35 hours per week 35 hours or more per week

Current Population Survey (CPS)

Name:	Current Population Survey (CPS)
Funder(s):	The core survey is funded by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The supplements are also funded by a variety of sponsors including the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.
Principal Investigator:	U.S. Bureau of the Census
General Description:	The CPS is primarily designed to supply estimates of employment, unemployment and other characteristics of the general labor force, the population as a whole, and various subgroups of the population. In addition to collection of labor force data, the CPS's basic funding provides annual data on work experience, income, and migration (the annual March income and demographic supplement), and school enrollment of the population (the October supplement). Other supplements are conducted including the child support and alimony supplement (April), the fertility and birth expectations supplement (June), and the supplement on the immunization status of the population (most recently collected in September 1995).
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Cross-sectional; The CPS has been conducted monthly since 1942. The fieldwork is conducted during the calendar week that includes the 19th of the month. In January 1994 a redesigned questionnaire was introduced for the development of official CPS estimates. This was the most substantial change to the survey since its inception. This new survey included longer and more detailed questions allowing for more accurate and detailed estimates. The CPS questionnaire is a completely computerized document that is administered by Census Bureau field representatives across the country through both personal and telephone interviews. Households are in the survey for four consecutive months, out for eight, and then return for another four months before leaving the sample permanently.
Population:	The CPS is representative of the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the U.S.
Sample Selection and Description:	The CPS is administered using a scientifically selected sample of some 50,000 occupied households nationwide. The CPS design over-sampled for Hispanics only. (For more detail see Design and Methodology: http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/tp63rv.pdf)
Website:	http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm
Unit of Analysis:	Data are collected for all household members. Employment and earnings information are collected for persons ages 15 and over, but tabulated for all persons 16 and over. One member of each household contacted is the respondent, and this individual must be a knowledgeable household member 15 years or older.
Estimate Restrictions:	Estimates based on a weighted denominator (row size) less than 75,000 are not reported.
Age of Respondent:	Respondents are 15 years and older. It is this primary respondent who provides information for each household member. No upper age limit is used, and full-time students are treated the same as non-students. For this report the age of the adult population is 18 years and older.
Age of Child:	0 to 17 years old

Unique Demographic Descriptions:

Parental Status -	Parent is defined as an adult living with one or more of their own children under age 18. An individual who has had a child but is not currently living with a child would be classified as nonparent.
Poverty-	Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using an adjusting index that takes into account family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty cutoffs are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. For a more detailed explanation please see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 154, Money, Income, and Poverty Status of Persons in the U.S.: 1988.
Employment -	Respondents are classified as full time if they worked 35 or more hours per week during a majority of the weeks in which they worked during the year. Respondents are classified as part-time if they worked less than 35 hours per week for a majority of the weeks worked during the year. Respondents classified as looking for work are those persons during the survey week who have no employment but are available for work, and satisfy one or more of the three following conditions: 1) have sought a job in the last 4 weeks, 2) are waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or 3) are waiting to report to a new job within 30 days. All respondents who lack employment and who fail to meet the criteria of unemployment "looking for work" outlined above are classified as not in labor force.
Cohabitation -	Cohabitation was coded using adjusted persons of the opposite sex sharing living quarters (POSSLQ). Households with a reference person and 1) one other adult (age 15+) of the opposite sex who is not in a related subfamily, not a secondary individual in group quarters, and not related to, or a foster child of, the reference person; and 2) no other adults (age 15+) except foster children, children or other relatives of the reference person, or children of unrelated subfamilies. See Casper, L.M., Cohen, P.N. & Simmons, T. (1999, May). *How does POSSLQ measure up?: Historical estimates of cohabitation* (Population Division Working Paper No. 36). Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	Who is a Parent? P19 - Child Custody Arrangements P20 - Contact With Non-Resident parent P21 - Earnings and Income P22 - Receipt of Child Support FF1 - Marriage FF4 - Characteristics of Current Spouse FF6 - Cohabitation Status FF8 - Characteristics of Current Partner

Gallup Child Abuse Survey

Name:	Gallup Child Abuse Survey
Funder(s):	Gallup Organization
Principal Investigator:	Murray Straus, Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824
General Description:	The Child Abuse Survey is part of the Gallup Organization's National Social Audit Program. The overall purpose of this study was to measure the incidence of family violence nationally and look at the underlying causes of child abuse and family violence.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Cross-sectional; The Gallup Child Abuse Survey was conducted in 1995 via a one-time telephone survey.
Population:	The Gallup Child Abuse Study represents households with one or more children under age 18 living in the household.
Sample Selection and Description:	Telephone numbers were randomly selected to ensure all telephone households in continental U.S. have equal probability of selection. In two-parent households, one parent was randomly selected for the interview. In multi-child households, one child was randomly identified, and a parent of that child interviewed. There were 1,000 parents in the sample.
Website:	www.unh.edu/frl
Unit of Analysis:	Parents
Estimate Restrictions:	Estimates based on row sizes less than 20 are not reported.
Age of Respondent:	Respondents range from 18 to 72 years old
Age of Child:	Under age 18
Unique Demographic Descriptions:	
Parental Status -	Parent is defined as an adult having one or more children under age 18 living in the household. An individual who has had a child but is not currently living with a child would be classified as nonparent.
Family Structure -	Presented in terms of the number of parents living in the household with the child.
Poverty -	Poverty status can not be created for this data set due to income being categorical, not continuous. Income ranges are reported instead.
Employment -	No employment variable available.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	P12 - Incidence of Harsh Punishment, Violence, Abuse

General Social Survey (GSS)

Name: General Social Survey (GSS)

Funder(s): National Science Foundation

Principal Investigator: James A. Davis (NORC), Tom W. Smith (NORC), and Peter Marsden (Harvard University); Data collection by National Opinion Research Center (NORC)

General Description: The General Social Survey (GSS) is a major source of data on social attitudes and behaviors facilitating the study of social trends. Additionally, it is a source of trend data on family-related attitudes, marital happiness, and satisfaction with family.

Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration): Cross-sectional; The GSS was conducted annually from 1972 until 1978, then again in 1980, 1982 through 1991, 1993 and biennially since 1994. The most recent data was collected in 2000. The survey is conducted through personal interviews. Since 1985 the GSS has also had a cross-national component, the International Social Survey Program (www.issp.org) which measures many items on families, children, and fatherhood.

Population: The GSS represents the total noninstitutionalized population of the U.S. ages 18 and older.

Sample Selection and Description: An adult is randomly selected as the respondent. Individuals in households containing many adults are less likely to be selected for an interview. The full-probability GSS samples used since 1975 are designed to give each household an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. Thus for household-level variables, the GSS sample is self-weighting. In those households which are selected, selection procedures within the household give each eligible individual equal probability of being interviewed. There were over-samples of blacks in 1982 and 1987. There is a weight factor to adjust for all sampling issues.

Website: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/GSS

Unit of Analysis: Adult respondent.

Estimate Restrictions: Estimates based on row sizes less than 20 are not reported.

Age of Respondent: 18 years and older

Age of Child: 0 to 17 years old

Unique Demographic Descriptions:

Parental Status - Those who have had one or more children, ever, counting all those that were born alive at any time (including any from a previous marriage).

Poverty - GSS respondents reported their income in categories therefore, it was unclear whether income for some respondents fell above or below the poverty threshold. These cases were designated "borderline poor." Poverty was not calculated for 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000. For more detail see Ligon, E. (1988, September). *Rationale and construction of poverty measures in the General Social Survey.* Chicago: NORC.

Employment - Respondents were asked "Last week were you working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?" Working Full time, Working Part time, Looking for work (Unemployed, laid off, looking for work), Not in Labor Force (retired, in school, keeping house, other). Respondents who did not work within the last week, but normally do were categorized accordingly.

Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	P1 - Importance of Becoming a Parent P2 - Adults' Attitudes About the Value of Children P3 - Parents: Can One Be As Good As Two? P5 - Adults' Attitudes Toward Spanking FF5 - Attitudes Toward Divorce FF9 - Attitudes Toward Cohabitation F6 - Number of Sexual Partners F8 - Regular Sexual Intercourse F10 - Attitudes Toward Abortion

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

Name:	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
Funder(s):	Data collection is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under an interagency agreement with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).
Principal Investigator:	National Center for Health Statistics
General Description:	The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is the most comprehensive source of data about the health status and conditions of residents of the United States. Data are collected at the household, family, and person levels, and range from information about past and current disabilities and illnesses to health-related behaviors and occupation and income. In addition to the information collected about each person within each family, one adult and one child from each family are randomly selected as sample respondents and are asked a more detailed and extensive list of questions.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Cross-sectional; NHIS is a survey of a nationally-representative sample of households in the United States. The sample is based on a stratified multistage sampling design that is changed following each decennial census. The NHIS began in 1957 and has been conducted each year since then, with data released annually. Data used for this analysis were from interviews with one sample adult randomly selected from each family. Data are collected through personal household interviews with each family.
Population:	Civilian, non-institutionalized households within the United States
Sample Selection and Description:	The 2000 sample adult section of the NHIS had 32,374 respondents. The survey over-sampled for blacks and Hispanics.
Website:	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
Unit of Analysis:	Adult respondents
Estimate Restrictions:	None
Age of Respondent:	18 and older
Age of Child:	Children not included in analysis
Unique Demographic Descriptions:	
Employment -	Persons who reported working at a job or business last week were asked how many hours they worked last week. Respondents who worked at least 35 hours last week were considered to be working full-time.
Race and Hispanic Origin-	Categories include white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, Hispanic and other non-Hispanic
Poverty -	Extreme poverty is defined as below 50% of the poverty level
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	Who is a Parent?

National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS)

Name:	National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS)
Funder(s):	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation of Menlo Park, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Andrew Mellon Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the New York Community Trust, the American Foundation for AIDS Research, and the Ford Foundation.
Principal Investigator:	Edward Laumann (University of Chicago), Robert Michael (University of Chicago), Stuart Michaels (University of Chicago), and John Gagnon (SUNY-Stony Brook); data collection by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) - University of Chicago
General Description:	The NHSLS was conducted in order to provide useful and comprehensive information on the sexual behavior of the general population in the U.S.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Cross-sectional; The NHSLS was conducted from February to September of 1992. The survey was administered through one-time face-to-face interviews.
Population:	The NHSLS is representative of the population of all persons aged 18 to 59 with adequate English proficiency living in households located in the 50 states and DC. Persons living in institutions or groups quarters were excluded from the sample.
Sample Selection and Description:	An adult aged 18-59 was selected randomly from each household. The final data set contains 1,604 variables from a nationwide sample of 3,432 adults. Multistage area probability sampling design produced a cross-sectional sample of 3,159; and over-sampling of blacks and Hispanics produced a supplemental sample of 273.
Website:	http://cloud9.norc.uchicago.edu/faqs/sex.htm
Unit of Analysis:	Adult respondent.
Estimate Restrictions:	Estimates based on row sizes less than 20 are not reported.
Age of Respondent:	18 to 59 years old
Age of Child:	Not applicable
Unique Demographic Descriptions:	
Parental Status -	Parent is defined as an adult having one or more children under age 18 living in the household. An individual who has had a child but is not currently living with a child would be classified as nonparent.
Poverty -	Poverty is a pre-defined variable in NHSLS, a dichotomous variable indicating whether respondent household income was less than the poverty line in the previous year.
Employment -	Employment status was determined by number of hours at job per week. Respondents were asked: if they worked for pay in a usual week, how many hours they worked for pay last week, at all jobs. It was not possible to break out 'not employed' respondents.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.

Indicators:

F2 - Age at First Birth
F3 - Number of Pregnancies
F4 - Premarital Brith
F5 - Age at First Sexual Intercourse
F9 - Contraceptive Use
F11 - Incidence of Abortion

National Household Education Survey Program (NHES)

Name:	National Household Education Survey Program (NHES)
Funder(s):	National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), U.S. Department of Education
Principal Investigator:	Chris Chapman, NCES
General Description:	The National Household Education Survey Program provides information on education-related issues, such as the care arrangements and educational experiences of young children, children's educational activities and the role of the family in the children's learning, and parental involvement in their children's schooling.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Cross-sectional; The NHES was conducted in 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1999, and 2001 via computer-assisted telephone interviews. There are plans to continue in 2003 and periodically thereafter.
Population:	The NHES is a representative sample of the non-institutionalized civilian population of the U.S.
Sample Selection and Description:	In each survey, between 54,000 and 64,000 households are screened. One or more household members may be selected to complete more extensive interviews on specific topics. The NHES design also over-samples minorities for reliable estimates for these groups. In 1996, 21,000 parents of children from age 3 through 12th grade were interviewed. In 1999, 24,000 parents of children from newborns up to 12th grade were interviewed.
Website:	http://nces.ed.gov/nhes
Unit of Analysis:	Child
Estimate Restrictions:	Estimates based on row sizes less than 30 are not reported.
Age of Respondent:	18 to 65 years old
Age of Child:	In 1996 questions were asked about children 3 years old up to 12th grade. In 1999 questions were asked about newborn children up to 12th grade.
Unique Demographic Descriptions:	
Parental Status -	Parent is defined as an adult having one or more of their own children, under age 18, living in the household. An individual who has had a child but is not currently living with a child would be classified as nonparent. Parental status is based on the household member's relationship to the sampled child.
Family Structure -	Based on whether a father and mother reside in the home with the child.
Poverty -	Poverty estimates for 1991 and 1993 are not comparable to later years because respondents were not asked about their exact household income.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests. Bonferroni adjustments were made for statements requiring multiple t-tests.
Indicators:	P17 - Parental Participation in Child's School Activities

National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)

Name:	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)
Funder(s):	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and 17 other federal agencies
Principal Investigator:	J. Richard Udry (University of North Carolina); Fieldwork was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center - University of Chicago.
General Description:	The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) focuses on the causes of health-related behaviors of adolescents, collecting data from surveys of students, parents, and school administrators.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Longitudinal; Four surveys were conducted during Wave I (1994 through 1995) consisting of in-school, in-home, school administrator, and parent surveys. Wave II (1996) consisted of in-home and school administrator surveys. Wave III (expected to be available in Fall 2002) will consist of an in-home survey. Wave I (1995) was made up of subjects in grades 7-12. Wave II (1996) was made up of these subjects one year later (grades 8-12), but did not include those who were 12th graders at Wave I. Already existing databases provided information about neighborhoods and communities. Questionnaires were administered directly to students using Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and Computer-Assisted Self-Interview (CASI) systems.
Population:	Representative sample of students in grades 7 through 12 in the U.S.
Sample Selection and Description:	The Wave I In-School Survey collected information from 90,188 students in 80 pairs of schools (each pair consisted of one high school and one of its feeder middle schools, or a single school if it included grades 7 to 12). Approximately 200 adolescents from each school pair were selected for in-home interviews at Wave I; however, in 16 schools, in-home interviews were conducted with all students in order to collect information about adolescent social networks. The sample size for the Wave I In-home Survey was 20,745. The Wave II In-Home Survey sampled 14,738 adolescents who participated in the Wave I survey. The study over-sampled African Americans with college-educated parents, Chinese, Cuban, Puerto Rican, and physically-disabled adolescents (although this sample seems to be less reliable than the others) as well as genetic samples of pairs of siblings who resided in the same household (twins, full and half-siblings, and unrelated teens in the same household). In addition, in-home interviews were conducted with all students from 16 samples schools (versus the approximately 200 adolescents selected for in-home interviews from each of the other pairs of schools) in order to collect information about adolescent social networks.
Website:	http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/addhealth/
Unit of Analysis:	Adolescent respondent
Estimate Restrictions:	Estimates based on row sizes less than 25 are note reported.
Age of Respondent:	Adolescents in grades 7 to 12
Unique Demographic Descriptions:	
Family Structure -	Family structure is based on the living arrangements of the adolescent. The step-parent category includes cohabiting (nonmarried) partners of the biological parent.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.

Indicators: P9 - Degree of Closeness Adolescent Feels Toward Parent
P16 - Religious Activities With Children

National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM)

Name:	National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM)
Funder(s):	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)
Principal Investigator:	Freya L. Sonenstein, Ph.D.,Director, Population Studies Center, The Urban Institute
General Description:	The NSAM provides information on the adolescent male population including: demographic characteristics, family background, educational history and aspirations; sexual, contraceptive and HIV-related behaviors; use of alcohol and drugs, attitudes about condom use; gender role attitudes; and knowledge about sex, AIDS and contraception.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Longitudinal; Data was collected for two cohorts. The first cohort was collected in three waves: 1988, 1990-1991, and 1995. Data for the second cohort was collected in 1995 only. It is a household-based survey collected primarily through face-to-face interviews and the most sensitive topics were assessed with self-administered questionnaires.
Population:	The two cohorts of the NSAM represent the adolescent male population ranging from age 15 to 27 in the U.S. Only never married, non-institutionalized males were sampled.
Sample Selection and Description:	Old cohort: 1,880 males age 15-19 in 1988; 1,676 males age 16-21 in 1990-1991; and 1,377 males age 21-27 in 1995. New cohort: 1,729 males age 15-19 in 1995. The survey over-sampled for blacks and Hispanics. For the estimates provided in this report the sample was limited to those who have ever had sex.
Website:	http://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/cpr/dbs/res_national3.htm
Unit of Analysis:	Adolescent male
Estimate Restrictions:	Estimates based on cell sizes less than 25 are not reported.
Age of Respondent:	15 to 27 years old
Unique Demographic Descriptions:	
Parental Status -	Parent is defined as having had a live birth or adopting a child by the time of interview.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	F7 - Characteristics of Sexual Partners

National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH)

Name: National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH)

Funder(s): Wave 1: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), Center for Population Research
Wave 2: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) & National Institute on Aging

Principal Investigator: Larry Bumpass and Jim Sweet (University of Wisconsin-Madison). Field work carried out by Institute for Survey Research of Temple University.

General Description: The National Survey of Families and Household (NSFH) was developed to gain more information on the causes and consequences of the changes in American family and household structure.

Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration): Longitudinal; Wave I data collection took place from 1987 to 1988. In Wave I, information about the primary respondent for each family was collected using a combination of personal interviews and self-administered questionnaires. A shorter self-administered questionnaire was also given to the primary respondent's spouse/partner. In addition information about one focal child (if there were any children in the family) was collected from the primary respondent. The Wave II, Five-Year Follow-Up was conducted from 1992 to 1994. In Wave II, personal interviews were conducted with the original respondent and his or her partner. Telephone interviews were conducted with the focal child and a randomly-selected parent of the original respondent. For original respondents with focal children ages 18 to 33 in 2001 – 2002, the NSFH Wave III Follow-Up will include telephone interviews with primary respondents, their spouses or cohabiting partners, and the eligible focal children. For original respondents without focal children ages 18 to 33 in 2001-2002, the Wave III Follow-Up will include only telephone interviews with primary respondents who are ages 45 or older and their spouses/cohabiting partners.

Population: The NSFH is representative of the U.S. population of noninstitutionalized adults ages 19 and older who were able to be interviewed in either English or Spanish. Persons under the age of 19 were ineligible to be interviewed unless they were currently married or no one in the household was over age 19.

Sample Selection and Description: Wave I consisted of a nationally-representative sample of 13,007 primary respondents, representing 9,637 households. The survey over-sampled minorities, single-parent families, parents with step-children, cohabiting persons and recently married persons. The sample size for Wave II was 10,008.

Website: http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/nsfh/home.htm

Unit of Analysis: For this report, the individual adult respondent

Estimate Restrictions: Estimates based on row sizes less than 20 are not reported.

Age of Respondent: Primary respondent was 19 years old or older, cohabiter/spouse age was not limited.

Age of Child: At Wave I - 0 to18 years old
At Wave II - only those 10 to 17 years old (short focal interview) or 18 to 23 years old (full focal interview)

Unique Demographic Descriptions:

Parental Status - Parent is defined as an adult having one or more of their own children, under age 18, living in the household. An individual who has had a child but is not

	currently living with a child would be classified as nonparent.
Family Structure -	Presented in terms of the number of parents living in the household with the child.
Poverty -	The Poverty threshold is computed only if the primary respondent is the householder or spouse/partner of the householder. In Wave I published poverty thresholds for 1984 were used and adjusted to 1986 dollars [adjusting for the increase in the CPI]. For Wave II 1992 CPS data was used. Cohabiting couple households were treated in exactly the same way as married couple households in computing the poverty threshold.
Employment -	Employment was coded as standard occupation codes with some additions for military. The initial code structure tied employment to number of hours working per the last week before the interview as the entrée into employment status.
Cohabitation -	A respondent is considered to be "cohabiting" if they are living together with a partner and are not married to that partner.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	P11 - Conflict Between Parents and Adolescents P18 - Encouragement of Children's School Achievement FF7 - Age at First Cohabitation

National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG)

Name:	National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG)
Funder(s):	For Cycle 5: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) - Office of Population Affairs, Office of the Secretary, and the Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families (ACF); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP); National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). For Cycle 6: Funders included those listed above as well as the CDC – Division of Reproductive Health (DRH) and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (OASPE).
Principal Investigator:	William Mosher, National Center for Health Statistics
General Description:	The NSFG was primarily designed to provide national information on childbearing, factors which affect childbearing, and related aspects of maternal and child health, particularly marriage, divorce, contraception, and infertility.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Cross-sectional; Survey conducted in 1973, 1976, 1982, 1988, and 1995. Personal interviews were conducted in the homes of a national sample of women (ages 15 to 44). In 2002 the NSFG will be conducted again, this time interviewing both men and women ages 15 to 44. Questionnaires for men and women will be similar but not identical. The interview will include a self-administered section done on laptop computers.
Population:	The NSFG is representative of the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the U.S.
Sample Selection and Description:	10,847 women were included in the 1995 sample. In 2002, up to 19,000 interviews will be conducted (including both men and women). The 1995 survey over-sampled for black and Latino women.
Website:	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm
Unit of Analysis:	Adult
Estimate Restrictions:	Estimates based on a denominator less than 100 are not reported. In these tables, no denominators are smaller than 100, so no cells are suppressed.
Age of Respondent:	Interviewed women ages 15 to 44 of all marital statuses.
Unique Demographic Descriptions:	
Parental Status -	Women are coded as parent if they had ever had a live birth by the time of the interview and coded as nonparent otherwise.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	F7 - Characteristics of Sexual Partner

Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)

Name:	Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) – Child Development Supplement (CDS)
Funder(s):	Original funding agency: Office of Economic Opportunity of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Current major funding source: National Science Foundation. Additional funders: the National Institute on Aging, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the U.S. Department of Labor.
Principal Investigator:	Frank Stafford, Jacquelyn S. Eccles, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn and Hiromi Ono; Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
General Description:	The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) emphasizes the dynamic aspects of economic and demographic behavior. The Child Development Supplement, which was used for this report, aims to provide comprehensive data on children and their families with which to study the dynamic process of early human capital formation.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Longitudinal; The data were collected annually from 1968 to 1997, and biennially starting in 1999. Information on 0 to 12 year old children was collected from the parents, teachers, and from the children themselves in 1997. The Child Development Supplement provides data on parents and their 0- to 12-year-old children, http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/child-development/home.html#A
Population:	The PSID reports on a representative sample of U.S. individuals (men, women, and children) and the family units in which they reside.
Sample Selection and Description:	Based on a probability sample of about 4,800 households, a combination of a cross-section of about 3,000 families selected from the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame and a subsample of about 2,000 families from the Census Bureau's Survey of Economic Opportunity. If the family has a child age twelve or younger, the entire PSID Household Unit was eligible for the Child Development Supplement. The Supplement had a sample of 2,394 child households and about 3,600 children. The data collection includes the following: (1) reliable, age graded assessments of the cognitive, behavioral, and health status of 3,563 children (including about 329 immigrant children), obtained from the mother, a second caregiver, an absent parent, the teacher, the school administrator, and the child; (2) a comprehensive accounting of parental and caregiver time inputs to children as well as other aspects of the way children and adolescents spend their time; (3) teacher-reported time use in elementary and preschool programs; and (4) other-than-time use measures of other resources for example, the learning environment in the home, teacher and administrator reports of school resources, and decennial-census-based measurement of neighborhood resources.
Website:	http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/psid/

Unit of Analysis:
P4 - All children ages 0-12
P7 - All children ages 3-12
P10 - All children ages 0-12
P15 - All children ages 3-12
P6 - All children ages 0-12
P8 - All children ages 0-12
P14 – All children ages 0-12

Estimate Restrictions: Estimates based on row sizes less than 20 are not reported.

Age of Respondent: 18 to 65 years old

Age of Child: 0 to 12 years old. Age of child calculated based on months.

Unique Demographic Descriptions:

Parental Status - Parent is defined as an adult having one or more of their own children under age 12 living in the household. An individual who has had a child but is not currently living with a child would be classified as nonparent.

Family Structure - Questions were asked of resident parents only. Family structure reflects the living arrangements the child, not the biological relationship to the child. For most indicators, the number of "father only" families was too small to report and are therefore not shown in the tables.

Poverty - Poverty status based on income in the previous year.

Employment - Employment status based on average hours worked over the last year. Due to the limited number of cases mothers and fathers who were working are not broken into "less than 35 hours per week" and "35 hours per week or more."

Significance Level: All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.

Indicators:
P4 - Parents' Beliefs About Raising Children
P6 - Parents' Responsibility For Children
P7 - Limit Setting
P8 - Conflict Resolution Styles in Families
P10 - Warmth and Affection
P14 - Time Spent With Children
P15 - Parents' Activities With Children

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

Name:	Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
Funder(s):	U.S. Bureau of the Census
Principal Investigator:	U.S. Bureau of the Census
General Description:	The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a major source of information on the economic and demographic situation of persons and families in the U.S.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Longitudinal; This is a continuous survey in which overlapping panels are added and existing panels are rotated out after completing their period of approximately two and a half to four years in the sample. From 1984 to 1993 the duration for each panel was approximately two and a half years. In 1996 a four year panel was introduced. In general each assigned household is interviewed once every four months and the reference period is the preceding four months. The four-month period of interviewing that it takes to give the entire panel the same interview schedule is called a wave. Beginning in February 1992, Waves 1, 2, and 6 are personal interviews, but Waves 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 are conducted by telephone. In addition to the core section, several "topical modules" are included. Topics covered by theses modules include personal history, child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.
Population:	The SIPP represents the non-institutionalized civilian population (adults 15 years or older).
Sample Selection and Description:	Multi-staged stratified sample. Sample size ranges from approximately 14,000 to 36,700 interviewed households. The survey over-sampled for blacks, Hispanics and women with no spouse present and living with relatives. Households under 150% of the poverty level were also over-sampled. In this report estimates are provided from the two topical modules: Child Care and Personal History. The Child Care Topical Module is asked of respondents who are the designated parents or guardians of children under age 15 who are living in the household. The Child Care Topical Module is asked of every panel. The Personal History Topical Module consists of eight submodules, of which one is reported in this book marital history. The Personal History Topical Module is asked of all persons age 15 years and older in the household. This module is asked once in every panel.
Website:	http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/
Unit of Analysis:	Indicators FF1, FF2, FF3 – Adult Indicator P13 – Child. For this indicator all demographic information is based on Wave 2 of 1996 SIPP data. Since the information on child care was collected during the Wave 4, there is an 8 months difference between the demographic data and child care data. In particular, residential status of parents may have changed between the two waves but households were classified into two-parent families or single-parent families based on the residential status of parents at Wave 2.
Estimate Restrictions:	Estimates based on weighted cell sizes less than 20 are not reported.

Age of Respondent:	All household members 15 years old and over are interviewed by self-response, if possible; proxy response is permitted when household members are not available for interviewing. In this report, estimates are restricted to those respondents 18 years or older.
Age of Child:	P13 - Direct Care by Fathers indicator is based on children ages 0 to 5 years old.

Unique Demographic Descriptions:

Parental Status	Parent is defined as an adult living with one or more of their own children under age 18. An individual who has had a child but is not currently living with a child would be classified as nonparent.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	P13 - Direct Care by Fathers FF1 - Marriage FF2 - Divorce FF3 - Age at First Marriage and Divorce

Vital Statistics

Name:	Vital Statistics
Funder(s):	National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Principal Investigator:	National Center for Health Statistics
General Description:	Vital Statistics is a major collection of data at the federal, state, and sub-state levels of births and deaths from the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Design (cross-sectional vs. longitudinal; periodicity; mode of administration):	Data collection is continuous. Data is collected via birth, death, and fetal death records. All certificates are collected from the 50 states and the District of Columbia and reported to the Division of Vital Statistics. Monthly and annual reports of provisional data and annual and special subject reports based on final data are issued. All states have been included in the birth registration area since 1933.
Population:	All certificates are collected from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories, and reported to the Division of Vital Statistics.
Sample Selection and Description:	Not applicable
Website:	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Estimate Restrictions:	Not applicable. Data are collected from actual records.
Age of Respondent:	Records are included for all persons who have had a child.
Significance Level:	All statements discussed in the text are significant at the .05 level, using two-tailed t-tests.
Indicators:	F1 Birth Rates

Appendix B:
Who is a Parent? – Data Tables

Table 1 Percentage of adults who have ever had a biological child: 2000

	Males	Females
Total	65	74
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	65	74
Black non-Hispanic	65	76
Hispanic	68	79
Other non-Hispanic	61	69
Poverty Status		
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	57	77
Extreme Poverty (less than 50%)	49	70
Nonpoor		
100 to 199% of poverty	68	81
200 to 299% of poverty	67	78
300% or more of poverty	66	70
Marital Status		
Currently married	84	85
Not currently married	36	61
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	14	31
25 to 44 years old	62	74
45 years and older	84	86
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	69	85
High school diploma or GED	67	81
Vocational/technical or some college	60	70
College graduate	66	62
Employment		
Not working last week	68	82
Less than 35 hours last week	51	71
35 hours or more last week	66	67

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Original analysis by Child Trends of 2000 National Health Interview Survey data

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Table 2 Percentage of adults living with one or more of their own children under age 18: 2001

	Males	Females
Total	38	45
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	37	41
Black non-Hispanic	34	51
Hispanic	47	61
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	53
American Indian/Alaskan Native	36	50
Poverty Status[2]		
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	34	45
Extreme Poverty (at 50% or less)	31	48
Nonpoor		
100 to 199% of poverty	37	44
200 to 299% of poverty	39	46
300% or more of poverty	38	44
Marital Status		
Not currently married	11	29
Currently married	54	56
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	9	24
25 to 44 yearsold	51	68
45 years and older	34	31
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	33	44
High school diploma or GED	38	46
Vocational/technical or some college	36	45
College graduate	42	44
Employment		
Not in labor force	17	37
Looking for work	32	53
Less than 35 hours per week	17	49
35 hours or more per week	48	50

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[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Income and poverty status is based on data from the previous year

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 2001 Current Population Survey, March Supplement

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Appendix C:
Parenting Section – Data Tables

Table P1.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that people who have never had children lead empty lives: 1988 & 1994

	Males		Females	
	1988	1994	1988	1994
Total	25	21	28	18
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]				
White non-Hispanic	25	21	28	17
Black non-Hispanic	21	24	23	19
Hispanic	22	26	37	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28	*	18	17
Poverty Status				
Poor	34	na	34	na
Borderline poor[4]	42	na	35	na
Non-poor	24	na	27	na
Marital Status				
Currently married	30	24	25	17
Not currently married	20	19	30	19
Parental Status				
Parent	32	28	32	21
Non-parent	12	9	16	9
Age of Respondent				
18 to 24 years old	10	11	16	15
25 to 44 years old	17	16	20	11
45 to 65 years old	40	29	38	25
Educational Attainment				
Less than high school	43	41	44	38
High school diploma or GED	21	20	26	17
Vocational/technical or some college	20	12	27	12
College graduate	16	13	11	7
Employment Status				
Not in labor force	42	33	34	30
Looking for work	*	8	*	20
Less than 35 hours per week	18	17	24	16
35 hours or more per week	19	19	23	8

Note: Scores based on three categories - Strongly Agree or Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor".

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1988 and 1994 General Social Surveys.

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Table P1.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that a marriage without children is not fully complete: 1988

	Males	Females
Total	43	45
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	43	46
Black non-Hispanic	49	44
Hispanic	46	45
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	33	30
Poverty Status		
Poor	51	48
Borderline poor[2]	54	59
Nonpoor	42	44
Marital Status		
Currently married	49	46
Not Currently Married	38	45
Parental Status		
Parent	52	49
Nonparent	28	30
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	35	41
25 to 44 years old	33	35
45 to 65 years old	59	55
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	53	56
High school diploma or GED	45	44
Vocational/technical or some college	34	39
College graduate	33	34
Employment Status		
Not in labor force	55	53
Looking for work	*	*
Less than 35 hours per week	46	44
35 hours or more per week	38	37

Note: Scores based on three categories - Strongly Agree or Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor."

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1988 General Social Survey.

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Table P2.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that watching children grow up is life's greatest joy: 1988 & 1994

	Males		Females	
	1988	1994	1988	1994
Total	84	78	88	83
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]				
White non-Hispanic	83	77	87	81
Black non-Hispanic	86	85	89	87
Hispanic	81	73	91	90
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	98	*	87	96
Poverty Status				
Poor	88	na	94	na
Borderline poor[2]	88	na	82	na
Nonpoor	84	na	87	na
Marital Status				
Currently married	90	83	88	87
Not Currently Married	78	74	88	80
Parental Status				
Parent	90	87	91	89
Nonparent	73	62	77	61
Age of Respondent				
18 to 24 years old	77	82	88	89
25 to 44 years old	85	76	87	80
45 to 65 years old	85	81	89	84
Educational Attainment				
Less than high school	89	86	92	94
High school diploma or GED	86	79	89	87
Vocational/technical or some college	76	76	95	91
College graduate	78	71	75	62
Employment Status				
Not in labor force	87	86	91	91
Looking for work	*	87	*	87
Less than 35 hours per week	75	71	88	79
35 hours or more per week	84	76	85	76

Note: Scores based on three categories - Strongly Agree or Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor."

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1988 and 1994 General Social Surveys.

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Table P2.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that it is better not to have children because they are such a heavy financial burden: 1988

	Males	Females
Total	5	4
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	5	4
Black non-Hispanic	1	1
Hispanic	17	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0
Poverty Status		
Poor	9	5
Borderline poor[2]	8	7
Nonpoor	5	4
Marital Status		
Currently married	3	3
Not Currently Married	8	5
Parental Status		
Parent	5	4
Nonparent	6	5
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	6	5
25 to 44 years old	4	2
45 to 65 years old	7	6
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	16	7
High school diploma or GED	3	3
Vocational/technical or some college	0	16
College graduate	2	2
Employment Status		
Not in labor force	8	5
Looking for work	*	*
Less than 35 hours per week	8	2
35 hours or more per week	4	4

Note: Scores based on three categories - Strongly Agree or Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor."

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1988 General Social Survey.

Table P3.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that one parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together: 1994

	Males	Females
Total	26	42
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	25	38
Black non-Hispanic	35	64
Hispanic	29	61
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	58
Poverty Status		
Poor	na	na
Borderline poor	na	na
Nonpoor	na	na
Marital Status		
Currently married	20	37
Not Currently Married	32	46
Parental Status		
Parent	25	44
Nonparent	27	39
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	34	66
25 to 44 years old	32	51
45 to 65 years old	18	32
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	23	44
High school diploma or GED	28	45
Vocational/technical or some college	32	49
College graduate	24	33
Employment Status		
Not in labor force	22	35
Looking for work	32	66
Less than 35 hours per week	23	51
35 hours or more per week	27	45

Note: Scores based on three categories - Strongly Agree or Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1994 General Social Survey.

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Table P4.1 Percentage of parents who reported various qualities as the most important for their child (under age 13) to learn to prepare him/her for life: 1997

	Fathers					Mothers				
	Obey	Be Liked	Think for Oneself	Work Hard	Help Others in Need	Obey	Be Liked	Think for Oneself	Work Hard	Help Others in Need
Total	21	1	52	18	7	17	1	59	13	10
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]										
White non-Hispanic	16	1	59	17	7	10	0	68	11	11
Black non-Hispanic	28	0	40	26	6	31	0	41	22	5
Hispanic	50	9	18	13	11	43	9	29	8	11
Other	35	0	29	26	10	18	2	54	18	8
Poverty Status										
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	44	5	20	17	13	28	2	42	17	11
Extreme Poverty (at 50% or less)	37	10	14	17	21	32	1	39	12	16
Nonpoor	18	1	56	18	7	15	1	63	11	10
100% to 199% of poverty	28	4	39	18	12	24	1	53	13	9
200% to 299% of poverty	16	0	55	23	5	19	2	59	9	11
300% or more of poverty	15	0	64	16	5	8	1	70	12	10
Family Structure										
Two parents	21	1	52	18	7	17	1	59	11	11
Both biological and/or adoptive	20	1	53	18	7	16	1	60	12	11
Mother only	*	*	*	*	*	19	1	56	17	7
Age of Child's Mother in Household										
18 to 24 years old	16	0	26	42	16	23	1	37	16	22
25 to 44 years old	21	1	53	17	7	16	1	61	13	9
45 to 65 years old	11	0	73	12	4	6	0	67	10	18
Age of Child's Father in Household										
18 to 24 years old	26	0	36	33	4	22	0	53	10	15
25 to 44 years old	22	1	53	18	7	16	2	60	12	11
45 to 65 years old	15	0	61	13	11	14	0	69	9	8
Educational Attainment of Child's Mother in Household										
Less than high school	40	6	21	22	11	34	5	35	12	14
High school diploma or GED	24	0	47	22	6	18	1	53	16	12
Vocational/technical or some college	19	1	56	15	8	13	1	67	13	8
College graduate	11	0	71	13	6	8	0	74	10	9
Educational Attainment of Child's Father in Household										
Less than high school	36	5	27	22	9	30	7	42	12	9
High school diploma or GED	26	0	44	22	7	20	1	52	13	14
Vocational/technical or some college	15	0	60	17	8	11	0	67	10	12
College graduate	13	0	68	13	6	9	0	72	11	8
Employment Status of Child's Mother in Household										
Not in labor force	27	1	48	12	12	20	3	52	11	14
Looking for work	27	8	25	37	4	29	6	47	7	12
Working	17	1	57	20	5	13	0	65	14	8
Employment Status of Child's Father in Household										
Not in labor force	28	0	36	29	7	14	0	56	20	10
Looking for work	42	0	30	7	21	12	3	65	7	13
Working	20	1	55	18	7	16	1	61	11	10

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by Sandra Hofferth, Univeristy of Maryland, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement

Table P5.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that it is sometimes necessary to discipline a child with a good, hard spanking: selected years: 1986 and 1988-2000

	Males									
	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
Total	84	81	83	82	78	73	78	73	77	79
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]										
White non-Hispanic	84	80	83	82	75	73	76	73	75	79
Black non-Hispanic	80	93	80	93	91	80	90	82	90	87
Hispanic	80	*	*	*	*	*	79	55	75	69
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	72	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	81	*	*	*	*	*	75	84	91
Poverty Status										
Poor	84	76	80	79	80	69	na	na	na	na
Borderline poor[2]	*	*	*	*	*	*	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	83	81	82	82	78	74	na	na	na	na
Marital Status										
Currently married	86	86	82	82	82	74	78	75	78	78
Not currently married	81	77	83	82	74	72	78	72	76	79
Parental Status										
Parent	82	84	82	84	83	76	80	74	78	79
Nonparent	87	77	83	80	70	69	76	71	75	79
Age of Respondent										
18 to 24 years old	83	71	85	76	73	67	58	69	79	79
25 to 44 years old	84	81	81	81	75	74	79	73	76	76
45 to 65 years Old	83	84	83	86	82	73	81	74	77	81
Educational Attainment										
Less than high school	83	85	80	87	80	74	78	77	85	87
High school diploma or GED	84	82	85	86	79	76	81	75	79	82
Vocational/technical or some college	78	88	*	81	81	82	86	72	75	88
College graduate	83	76	78	74	70	66	72	68	69	66
Employment Status										
Not in labor force	86	81	83	82	82	75	76	73	77	77
Looking for work	72	72	76	72	58	66	73	67	71	85
Less than 35 hours per week	*	*	*	*	*	74	95	76	71	73
35 hours or more per week	81	82	84	86	75	71	83	76	77	84

Note: Scores based on two categories: Strongly Agree or Agree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor."

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1986 and 1988 to 2000 General Social Surveys.

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Table P5.1 (con't) **Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who either agree or strongly agree that it is sometimes necessary to discipline a child with a good, hard spanking: selected years: 1986 and 1988-2000**

	Females									
	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
Total	82	76	75	77	69	72	69	70	69	71
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]										
White non-Hispanic	80	74	72	74	64	69	66	67	66	67
Black non-Hispanic	92	88	88	93	84	88	87	84	82	84
Hispanic	81	77	86	*	83	66	65	67	73	76
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	55	62
American Indian/Alaskan Native	92	85	*	*	*	69	65	81	76	78
Poverty Status										
Poor	87	77	81	81	77	76	na	na	na	na
Borderline poor[2]	77	81	90	80	86	85	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	81	76	73	76	65	70	na	na	na	na
Marital Status										
Currently married	82	77	71	74	72	72	68	70	71	70
Not currently married	82	76	77	78	67	71	69	71	67	72
Parental Status										
Parent	84	77	76	77	71	73	70	71	70	73
Nonparent	75	73	71	75	61	68	65	68	65	64
Age of Respondent										
18 to 24 years old	86	75	68	70	72	72	65	60	71	67
25 to 44 years old	81	76	73	78	69	72	69	70	67	73
45 to 65 years Old	82	77	77	77	68	72	69	72	70	70
Educational Attainment										
Less than high school	86	85	80	84	80	83	77	82	77	80
High school diploma or GED	81	77	76	77	69	71	73	71	69	75
Vocational/technical or some college	*	68	69	73	69	70	69	71	73	73
College graduate	76	61	63	69	53	63	54	58	61	55
Employment Status										
Not in labor force	81	79	75	81	68	68	70	70	67	72
Looking for work	89	71	67	68	66	65	55	66	59	67
Less than 35 hours per week	*	*	*	*	*	*	64	64	*	71
35 hours or more per week	82	75	76	75	70	75	72	72	73	72

Note: Scores based on two categories: Strongly Agree or Agree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor."

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1986 and 1988 to 2000 General Social Surveys.

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Table P6.1 Percentage of parents who reported particular responsibility for playing with their child(ren) (under age 13): 1997

	Fathers			Mothers		
	Someone Else	Shared Responsibility	Father-Only Responsibility	Someone Else	Shared Responsibility	Mother-Only Responsibility
Total	4	91	6	2	77	20
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	4	94	2	1	84	15
Black non-Hispanic	10	86	5	4	60	36
Hispanic	0	70	30	8	57	34
Other	2	86	12	2	76	22
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	1	84	15	4	58	38
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	3	82	14	2	61	37
Nonpoor	4	92	4	2	82	16
100% to 199% of poverty	4	87	9	3	71	26
200% to 299% of poverty	7	87	6	1	80	19
300% or more of poverty	3	96	1	1	88	10
Family Structure						
Two parents	3	91	5	2	85	13
Both biological and/or adoptive	3	91	5	2	86	12
Mother only	*	*	*	2	46	52
Age of Child's Mother in Household						
18 to 24 years old	5	91	5	1	70	29
25 to 44 years old	4	91	5	2	80	18
45 to 65 years old	5	92	3	2	69	29
Age of Child's Father in Household						
18 to 24 years old	1	90	10	3	86	10
25 to 44 years old	3	92	5	2	87	11
45 to 65 years old	10	84	6	3	74	23
Educational Attainment of Child's Mother in Household						
Less than high school	5	73	22	5	63	31
High school diploma or GED	5	90	5	2	78	20
Vocational/technical or some college	1	97	2	1	79	20
College graduate	3	95	2	1	87	12
Educational Attainment of Child's Father in Household						
Less than high school	8	73	19	8	71	21
High school diploma or GED	3	94	2	1	86	12
Vocational/technical or some college	1	94	5	2	86	12
College graduate	4	94	2	1	89	11
Employment Status of Child's Mother in Household						
Not in labor force	3	89	8	2	80	18
Looking for work	10	75	15	3	50	47
Working	4	94	3	2	80	18
Employment Status of Child's Father in Household						
Not in labor force	21	74	4	0	75	24
Looking for work	0	90	10	2	70	28
Working	3	92	5	2	86	12

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by Sandra Hofferth, Univeristy of Maryland, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement

Table P6.2 Percentage of parents who reported particular responsibility for disciplining their child(ren) (under age 13): 1997

	Fathers			Mothers		
	Someone Else	Shared Responsibility	Father-Only Responsibility	Someone Else	Shared Responsibility	Mother-Only Responsibility
Total	3	89	8	2	70	28
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	3	94	3	1	79	21
Black non-Hispanic	6	84	10	3	42	55
Hispanic	1	67	32	4	60	36
Other	4	73	23	4	61	35
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	3	79	18	2	43	55
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	0	85	15	1	37	62
Nonpoor	3	90	7	1	77	22
100% to 199% of poverty	1	84	15	2	63	35
200% to 299% of poverty	6	89	5	2	75	24
300% or more of poverty	3	94	3	1	85	14
Family Structure						
Two parents	3	89	8	2	83	15
Both biological and/or adoptive	2	90	8	2	85	14
Mother only	*	*	*	1	19	81
Age of Child's Mother in Household						
18 to 24 years old	7	90	2	2	61	37
25 to 44 years old	3	89	8	1	73	25
45 to 65 years old	1	96	3	0	60	40
Age of Child's Father in Household						
18 to 24 years old	0	99	1	3	76	20
25 to 44 years old	3	90	7	1	86	13
45 to 65 years old	0	91	9	3	71	26
Educational Attainment of Child's Mother in Household						
Less than high school	5	73	22	3	55	42
High school diploma or GED	3	88	9	2	67	31
Vocational/technical or some college	3	92	4	1	72	27
College graduate	2	96	2	0	85	15
Educational Attainment of Child's Father in Household						
Less than high school	3	76	21	4	64	32
High school diploma or GED	1	92	7	1	86	12
Vocational/technical or some college	3	94	3	1	86	13
College graduate	4	92	4	1	89	11
Employment Status of Child's Mother in Household						
Not in labor force	3	87	10	1	74	25
Looking for work	0	82	18	6	44	50
Working	3	92	5	1	73	26
Employment Status of Child's Father in Household						
Not in labor force	1	82	17	0	79	21
Looking for work	0	86	14	1	72	27
Working	3	91	7	2	85	14

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by Sandra Hofferth, Univeristy of Maryland, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement

Table P6.3 Percentage of parents who reported particular responsibility for selecting a child care program, preschool, or school for their child(ren) (under age 13): 1997

	Fathers			Mothers		
	Someone Else	Shared Responsibility	Father-Only Responsibility	Someone Else	Shared Responsibility	Mother-Only Responsibility
Total	34	60	7	2	38	60
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	37	60	3	1	43	56
Black non-Hispanic	41	54	5	3	18	79
Hispanic	17	60	23	3	29	68
Other	15	61	24	3	42	54
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	24	59	17	3	18	78
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	23	56	21	3	22	75
Nonpoor	35	60	5	2	42	56
100% to 199% of poverty	34	55	11	3	32	65
200% to 299% of poverty	34	59	7	2	34	64
300% or more of poverty	36	62	2	1	51	48
Family Structure						
Two parents	34	60	6	2	46	53
Both biological and/or adoptive	33	61	6	2	47	51
Mother only	-	-	-	2	6	92
Age of Child's Mother in Household						
18 to 24 years old	28	65	8	1	30	69
25 to 44 years old	34	59	6	1	39	60
45 to 65 years old	41	58	1	5	39	56
Age of Child's Father in Household						
18 to 24 years old	20	76	4	3	38	59
25 to 44 years old	34	60	6	1	48	51
45 to 65 years old	37	58	6	4	40	57
Educational Attainment of Child's Mother in Household						
Less than high school	24	54	22	1	21	78
High school diploma or GED	33	59	7	1	37	62
Vocational/technical or some college	37	60	3	2	41	57
College graduate	38	62	1	1	47	52
Educational Attainment of Child's Father in Household						
Less than high school	31	54	15	3	31	66
High school diploma or GED	33	58	8	1	46	53
Vocational/technical or some college	35	62	3	2	41	57
College graduate	35	63	2	1	56	43
Employment Status of Child's Mother in Household						
Not in labor force	32	57	10	1	39	60
Looking for work	37	53	10	2	18	81
Working	35	61	4	2	40	58
Employment Status of Child's Father in Household						
Not in labor force	34	46	21	6	35	59
Looking for work	38	41	22	0	30	70
Working	34	61	5	1	48	51

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by Sandra Hofferth, Univeristy of Maryland, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement

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Table P7.1 Percentage of parents who reported that they often or very often set various limits on their children's activities (children ages 3 to 12): 1997

	Fathers			Mothers		
	How much time their children can watch TV in a day	What TV programs their children watch	Who their children spend time with	How much time their children can watch TV in a day	What TV programs their children watch	Who their children spend time with
Total	40	61	40	48	71	51
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	37	64	41	49	78	53
Black non-Hispanic	49	68	60	42	61	52
Hispanic	42	30	21	45	48	37
Other	50	65	38	49	58	49
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	41	48	34	46	59	47
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	52	45	34	51	59	49
Nonpoor	39	63	41	48	73	52
100% to 199% of poverty	35	59	48	45	66	54
200% to 299% of poverty	42	67	39	46	73	56
300% or more of poverty	40	63	39	50	77	49
Family Structure						
Two parents	39	61	40	48	72	50
Both biological and/or adoptive	40	61	40	48	72	52
Mother only	*	*	*	45	65	53
Age of Child's Mother in Household						
18 to 24 years old	27	50	52	46	68	60
25 to 44 years old	40	61	40	48	71	51
45 to 65 years old	50	68	37	46	69	47
Age of Child's Father in Household						
18 to 24 years old	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 to 44 years old	40	61	41	49	73	51
45 to 65 years old	47	67	41	47	69	55
Educational Attainment of Child's Mother in Household						
Less than high school	33	45	27	44	56	38
High school diploma or GED	35	66	45	41	66	54
Vocational/technical or some college	39	56	44	47	76	55
College graduate	49	68	39	59	80	48
Educational Attainment of Child's Father in Household						
Less than high school	42	45	28	40	56	50
High school diploma or GED	34	61	49	41	71	58
Vocational/technical or some college	42	68	38	51	76	52
College graduate	45	67	43	57	79	48
Employment Status of Child's Mother in Household						
Not in labor force	47	61	47	54	74	59
Looking for work	36	41	38	51	57	48
Working	36	63	37	45	71	57
Employment Status of Child's Father in Household						
Not in labor force	33	61	67	40	67	56
Looking for work	43	49	45	37	47	32
Working	41	62	40	50	74	52

Note: Scores based on two categories: 'very often' or 'often', and 'sometimes', 'seldom, or 'never'.

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by Sandra Hofferth, Univeristy of Maryland, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement

Table P8.1 Percentage of parents of children under age 13 who agree or completely agree with various statements about family conflict and various resolution styles: 1997

	Fathers			Mothers		
	We Fight A Lot in Our Family	Family Members Hardly Ever Lose Temper	Family Members Always Calmly Discuss Problems	We Fight A Lot in Our Family	Family Members Hardly Ever Lose Temper	Family Members Always Calmly Discuss Problems
Total	12	44	56	12	46	52
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	11	45	51	13	44	43
Black non-Hispanic	8	33	61	7	35	65
Hispanic	20	57	78	21	66	76
Other	14	29	82	6	51	72
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	9	55	64	18	47	60
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	14	36	59	15	37	57
Nonpoor	12	43	55	11	45	50
100% to 199% of poverty	19	35	58	15	43	57
200% to 299% of poverty	11	40	55	10	44	55
300% or more of poverty	9	47	54	9	47	44
Family Structure						
Two parents	12	44	56	12	48	51
Both biological and/or adoptive	11	45	57	12	48	51
Mother only	*	*	*	13	38	55
Age of Child's Mother in Household						
18 to 24 years old	18	49	59	19	48	52
25 to 44 years old	12	43	57	11	46	52
45 to 65 years old	4	45	41	13	48	46
Age of Child's Father in Household						
18 to 24 years old	34	49	55	24	40	46
25 to 44 years old	12	42	57	12	48	53
45 to 65 years old	8	49	49	12	46	41
Educational Attainment of Child's Mother in Household						
Less than high school	18	49	64	19	50	70
High school diploma or GED	9	37	53	11	47	51
Vocational/technical or some college	14	46	57	11	45	49
College graduate	8	46	56	8	44	46
Educational Attainment of Child's Father in Household						
Less than high school	24	40	62	16	51	58
High school diploma or GED	10	42	56	15	48	50
Vocational/technical or some college	13	43	53	12	49	47
College graduate	8	47	56	8	45	51
Employment Status of Child's Mother in Household						
Not in labor force	9	53	61	12	45	55
Looking for work	33	41	64	18	45	65
Working	11	38	53	11	46	49
Employment Status of Child's Father in Household						
Not in labor force	9	24	51	26	39	26
Looking for work	27	27	70	40	48	55
Working	12	45	56	11	48	52

Note: Scores based on two categories: 'Completely agree' or 'agree', and 'Completely disagree' or 'disagree'.

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by Sandra Hofferth, Univeristy of Maryland, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement

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Table P9.1 Degree of closeness child feels to parent (1-5 scale with 1 = not close at all and 5 = extremely close): 1996

	Boys				Girls			
	Resident Mom	Resident Dad	Nonresident Mom	Nonresident Dad	Resident Mom	Resident Dad	Nonresident Mom	Nonresident Dad
Total	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.9
Race/Ethnicity of Child[1]								
White non-Hispanic	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.8
Black non-Hispanic	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.0
Hispanic	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.8	3.6	2.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.2
Other	4.3	4.1	*	*	4.4	4.3	*	2.4
Poverty Status								
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.1	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.8
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.3	4.4	3.8	3.6	2.9
Nonpoor	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.8
100% to 199% of poverty	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	2.8
200% to 299% of poverty	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.7
300% or more of poverty	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.9
Family Structure								
Two parents								
Both biological and/or adoptive	4.4	4.3	*	*	4.3	4.0	*	*
Biological mother and step father	4.6	3.6	-	3.2	4.4	3.5	-	2.7
Biological father and step mother	3.4	4.4	3.8	-	3.7	4.2	3.3	-
Mother only	4.5	-	*	3.1	4.4	-	*	2.9
Father only	-	4.1	3.9	*	-	3.8	3.3	*
No parent/surrogate parents	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.0
Age of Child								
Less than 15 years old	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.0
15 years and older	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.5	2.8
Educational Attainment of Better-Educated Parent								
Less than high school	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	2.9
High school diploma or GED	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.1	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.9
Vocational/technical or some college	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.7
College graduate	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.9

Note: Closeness was reported on scale from 1 (not close at all) to 5 (extremely close).

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates provided by Suzanne Ryan based on data from Wave I and Wave II of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.

Table P10.1 Percentage of parents of children under age 13 who treated their children with various forms of warmth and affection every day in the past month: 1997

	Fathers			Mothers		
	Hugged or showed physical affection to their children	Told their child that they love him/her	Told their child that they appreciated something he or she did	Hugged or showed physical affection to their children	Told their child that they love him/her	Told their child that they appreciated something he or she did
Total	73	62	37	87	85	55
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	76	65	36	93	91	56
Black non-Hispanic	56	45	40	75	76	56
Hispanic	73	63	41	81	77	52
Other	61	40	32	78	76	53
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	67	63	44	78	80	55
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	58	60	47	78	80	49
Nonpoor	74	61	36	90	87	55
100% to 199% of poverty	74	60	43	88	85	58
200% to 299% of poverty	73	58	32	86	86	53
300% or more of poverty	74	64	34	93	88	55
Family Structure						
Two parents	73	62	37	89	86	55
Both biological and/or adoptive	75	63	37	89	86	55
Mother only	-	-	-	81	83	56
Age of Child						
0 to 2 years old	90	80	56	98	95	73
3 to 5 years old	84	69	44	93	91	66
6 to 9 years old	70	55	31	87	85	48
10 to 12 years old	50	45	17	74	72	39
Age of Child's Mother in Household						
18 to 24 years old	88	82	55	94	93	70
25 to 44 years old	73	61	35	87	86	55
45 to 65 years old	57	47	27	77	65	37
Age of Child's Father in Household						
18 to 24 years old	89	86	63	93	91	75
25 to 44 years old	74	61	36	89	87	55
45 to 65 years old	62	54	29	87	78	49
Educational Attainment of Child's						
Less than high school	67	58	45	75	75	46
High school diploma or GED	71	60	33	87	87	56
Vocational/technical or some college	76	63	35	91	90	60
College graduate	75	63	37	94	88	54
Educational Attainment of Child's						
Less than high school	68	63	38	86	82	55
High school diploma or GED	70	59	37	87	85	56
Vocational/technical or some college	75	63	37	90	87	52
College graduate	77	62	34	95	90	58
Employment Status of Child's Mother						
Not in labor force	78	67	44	86	82	57
Looking for work	49	31	21	81	80	59
Working	71	60	32	89	88	54
Employment Status of Child's Father in Household						
Not in labor force	61	46	36	81	75	52
Looking for work	60	41	36	86	77	68
Working	74	62	36	90	87	55

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by Sandra Hofferth, Univeristy of Maryland, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement

Table P11.1 Percentage of parents who had open disagreements with their child age 12 to 18 in the last 12 months about his or her friends, by frequency of disagreement: 1988

	Fathers			Mothers		
	Monthly or Less Often	About Once a Week	Several Times a Week or More	Monthly or Less Often	About Once a Week	Several Times a Week or More
Total	92	7	1	89	8	2
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	93	6	1	91	8	2
Black non-Hispanic	91	8	2	84	12	4
Hispanic	93	8	0	86	11	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	92	8	0	87	10	4
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	86	14	0	84	10	6
Nonpoor	93	6	1	90	8	2
100% to 199% of poverty	96	3	1	89	9	2
200% to 299% of poverty	86	13	1	86	10	4
300% or more of poverty	94	5	1	92	7	1
Family Structure						
Two parents	92	6	1	92	7	1
Single parent	93	7	0	84	12	4
Age of Parent						
18 to 24 years old	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 to 44 years old	91	9	1	89	9	2
45 year and older	93	4	2	91	7	2
Educational Attainment						
Less than high school	82	13	5	85	11	4
High school diploma or GED	94	6	0	88	9	3
Vocational/technical or some college	95	5	0	92	7	0
College graduate	93	6	1	94	4	2
Employment Status						
Not in labor force	87	6	7	90	8	2
Looking for work	*	*	*	92	7	2
Less than 35 hours per week	90	10	0	92	8	1
35 hours or more per week	93	7	1	88	9	3

Note: Response categories were combined as follows: 'Monthly or less often' reflects responses of "never or rarely" and "once a month or less"; 'About once a week' reflects responses of "several times a month" and "about once a week"; and 'Several times a week or more' reflects responses of "several times a week" and "once a day."

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by R. Day, School of Family Life, Brigham Young University, based on data from the 1988 National Survey of Families and Households.

Table P11.2 Percentage of parents who had open disagreements with their child age 12 to 18 in the last 12 months about how late children stay out at night, by frequency of disagreement: 1988

	Fathers			Mothers		
	Monthly or Less Often	About Once a Week	Several Times a Week or More	Monthly or Less Often	About Once a Week	Several Times a Week or More
Total	90	8	2	88	9	2
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	89	9	2	90	8	2
Black non-Hispanic	91	9	0	82	13	5
Hispanic	97	3	0	89	9	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	96	4	0	83	14	3
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	93	7	0	77	18	5
Nonpoor	90	9	1	90	8	2
100% to 199% of poverty	96	4	0	89	9	2
200% to 299% of poverty	82	15	3	89	8	3
300% or more of poverty	91	9	1	90	8	2
Family Structure						
Two parents	91	8	2	92	7	1
Single parent	80	20	0	78	17	5
Age of Parent						
18 to 24 years old	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 to 44 years old	89	9	2	87	10	3
45 years and older	91	7	1	93	6	1
Educational Attainment						
Less than high school	83	12	5	86	12	2
High school diploma or GED	89	10	1	89	9	3
Vocational/technical or some college	90	7	3	86	11	3
College graduate	93	6	1	97	3	0
Employment Status						
Not in labor force	91	2	7	92	5	3
Looking for work	*	*	*	84	15	2
Less than 35 hours per week	95	0	5	90	8	1
35 hours or more per week	89	9	1	87	11	3

Note: Response categories were combined as follows: 'Monthly or less often' reflects responses of "never or rarely" and "once a month or less"; 'About once a week' reflects responses of "several times a month" and "about once a week"; and 'Several times a week or more' reflects responses of "several times a week" and "once a day."

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by R. Day, School of Family Life, Brigham Young University, based on data from the 1988 National Survey of Families and Households.

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Table P12.1 Percentage of parents who reported ever physically abusing their child: 1995

	Fathers	Mothers
Total	3	6
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	2	4
Black non-Hispanic	7	18
Hispanic	5	4
Other	*	*
Annual Household Income		
Less than $20,000 per year	3	10
$20,000 to $49,999 per year	3	4
$50,000 or more per year	2	4
Marital Status		
Currently married	2	3
Not currently married	6	10
Family Structure		
Two parents	2	4
Single parent	7	9
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	*	8
25 to 44 years old	2	7
45 to 72 years old	5	1
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	0	9
High school diploma or GED	3	7
Vocational/technical or some college	2	6
College graduate	3	3
Employment Status		
Not in labor force	na	na
Looking for work	na	na
Less than 35 hours per week	na	na
35 hours or more per week	na	na

Note: Physical abuse measured by parent report of ever doing any of the following: hitting with fist or kicking child, throwing or knocking child down, beating up child, or hitting with a hard object on some other part of the body besides the bottom, choking child, burning child, or using a knife or gun on child.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

na = data not available

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1995 Gallup Child Abuse Survey.

Table P13.1 Percentage of children ages 0 to 5 whose father is the primary care provider while mother is working, looking for work, or attending school: 1996[1, 2]

	Boys	Girls	All Children
Total	19	18	18
Race and Hispanic Origin[3]			
White non-Hispanic	22	20	21
Black non-Hispanic	11	10	10
Hispanic	16	15	15
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*
Poverty Status			
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	20	15	18
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	16	12	14
Nonpoor			
100% to 199% of poverty	24	21	23
200% to 299% of poverty	24	23	23
300% or more of poverty	13	13	13
Family Structure			
Two parents	23	22	23
Both biological and/or adoptive	23	22	23
Mother only	5	6	6
Father only	*	*	*
Other	0	*	2
Educational Attainment of Child's Mother in Household			
Less than high school	15	17	16
High school diploma or GED	20	18	19
Vocational/technical or some college	20	21	21
College graduate	20	17	18
Educational Attainment of Child's Father in Household			
Less than high school	26	29	27
High school diploma or GED	23	25	24
Vocational/technical or some college	27	21	24
College graduate	18	17	18

[1] 1996 SIPP, Wave 4, had a considerable number of imputed data. Imputed cases are excluded from the calculation of the percentages.

[2] All demographic information is based on Wave 2 of 1996 SIPP data. Since the information on child care was collected during the Wave 4, there is an 8 months difference between the demographic data and child care data. In particular, residential status of parents may have changed between the two waves but households were classified into two-parent families or single-parent families based on the residential status of parents at Wave 2.

[3] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by S.Eshleman Systems Management, based on data from the 1996 Survey of Income Program Participation, Wave 4 - Topical Module 4

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Table P14.1 Average daily time in hours children under age 13 are engaged in some activity with parents: 1997

	Two-Parent Families		Single-Parent Families	
	Fathers	**Mothers**	**Fathers**	**Mothers**
Total	1:46	2:21	0:25	1:16
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]				
White non-Hispanic	1:48	2:21	0:31	1:13
Black non-Hispanic	1:11	1:55	0:17	1:12
Hispanic	1:46	2:32	0:32	2:09
Other	2:06	2:33	0:24	1:06
Poverty Status				
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	1:28	2:23	0:26	1:23
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	1:27	2:27	0:29	1:26
Nonpoor				
100% to 199% of poverty	1:48	2:26	0:25	1:09
200% to 299% of poverty	1:41	2:15	0:15	1:15
300% or more of poverty	1:51	2:21	0:30	1:09
Age of Child				
0 to 2 years old	2:07	3:14	0:45	2:16
3 to 5 years old	1:53	2:29	0:24	1:34
6 to 9 years old	1:36	2:04	0:18	0:57
10 to 12 years old	1:30	1:45	0:20	0:44
Age of Parent in Household				
18 to 24 years old	2:19	3:07	*	1:56
25 to 44 years old	1:49	2:19	*	1:10
45 to 65 years old	1:21	1:57	*	0:55
Educational Attainment of Parent in Household				
Less than high school	1:38	2:22	*	1:10
High school diploma or GED	1:45	2:17	*	1:15
Vocational/technical or some college	1:42	2:20	*	1:14
College graduate	1:52	2:27	*	1:16
Employment Status of Parent in Household				
Not in labor force	1:25	2:34	*	1:42
Looking for work	1:41	1:51	*	1:39
Less than 35 hours per week	1:42	2:16	*	1:14
35 hours or more per week	1:48	2:13	*	0:55

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by J. Sandberg, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement.

Table P15.1 Percentage of parents of children ages 3 to 12 who engaged in the following activities with their child(ren) at least once a week: 1997

	Fathers				Mothers			
	Played board games, puzzles	Looked at books	Talked about family	Played sports, outdoor activities	Played board games, puzzles	Looked at books	Talked about family	Played sports, outdoor activities
Total	33	39	72	68	44	55	81	54
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]								
White non-Hispanic	33	40	72	70	49	60	84	60
Black non-Hispanic	37	45	75	67	45	50	80	46
Hispanic	26	26	74	63	26	40	75	42
Other	37	44	66	50	31	54	64	39
Poverty Status								
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	40	26	70	67	39	52	82	44
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	56	37	71	78	39	49	75	38
Nonpoor	32	40	72	68	45	56	81	56
100% to 199% of poverty	32	41	69	60	42	53	77	48
200% to 299% of poverty	39	41	76	65	45	52	81	53
300% or more of poverty	29	40	73	73	47	60	84	62
Family Structure								
Two parents	33	39	72	68	43	56	81	54
Both biological and/or adoptive	33	40	74	70	44	57	81	55
Mother only	*	*	*	*	46	54	83	53
Age of Child								
3 to 5 years old	43	60	79	81	55	79	84	71
6 to 9 years old	33	40	74	68	47	65	83	52
10 to 12 years old	25	18	65	57	30	24	77	39
Age of Child's Mother in Household								
18 to 24 years old	*	*	83	*	61	76	71	55
25 to 44 years old	32	39	72	69	44	56	82	54
45 to 65 years old	31	31	67	51	30	35	72	44
Age of Child's Father in Household								
18 to 24 years old	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 to 44 years old	35	40	73	71	44	58	81	55
45 to 65 years old	25	34	68	56	39	46	78	45
Educational Attainment of Child's Mother in Household								
Less than high school	30	31	72	60	39	39	70	37
High school diploma or GED	36	39	71	68	46	56	83	53
Vocational/technical or some college	26	35	71	71	45	58	84	59
College graduate	36	46	76	70	45	65	86	62
Educational Attainment of Child's Father in Household								
Less than high school	26	27	68	60	34	49	75	44
High school diploma or GED	36	42	71	67	46	54	78	52
Vocational/technical or some college	32	34	74	72	42	54	80	53
College graduate	35	45	76	72	49	65	87	63
Employment Status of Child's Mother in Household								
Not in labor force	38	46	78	72	45	56	80	52
Looking for work	25	17	46	44	39	50	63	40
Working	31	36	71	68	44	56	83	56
Employment Status of Child's Father in Household								
Not in labor force	37	42	82	48	28	49	75	28
Looking for work	*	*	60	*	37	43	72	26
Working	33	39	73	70	45	57	81	56

Note: Scores based on two categories: (A) 'not in the past month' or '1 or 2 times in the past month', and (B) 'about once a week', 'several times a week', or 'every day'.

[1] Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by Sandra Hofferth, Univeristy of Maryland, based on data from the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics - Child Development Supplement

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Table P16.1 Percentage of adolescents who report having gone to a church-related event with their parent in the last 4 weeks: 1996

	Boys				Girls			
	Resident Mom	Resident Dad	Nonresident Mom	Nonresident Dad	Resident Mom	Resident Dad	Nonresident Mom	Nonresident Dad
Total	34	28	12	8	39	29	13	9
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]								
White non-Hispanic	33	28	11	10	37	29	11	9
Black non-Hispanic	41	33	19	8	48	31	19	9
Hispanic	36	25	8	6	35	27	14	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	31	6	0	39	39	8	11
Poverty Status								
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	30	24	9	6	29	16	12	3
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	26	21	7	7	34	14	21	8
Nonpoor	36	29	11	9	41	31	13	11
100% to 199% of poverty	33	26	14	6	39	27	9	9
200% to 299% of poverty	35	29	7	7	43	30	19	12
300% or more of poverty	38	30	11	14	42	33	14	11
Family Structure								
Two parents								
Both biological and/or adoptive	40	32	*	*	45	33	*	*
Biological mother and step father	26	15	-	13	27	16	-	8
Biological father and step mother	19	17	11	-	24	19	11	-
Mother only	27	-	*	5	34	-	*	10
Father only	-	13	11	*	-	18	7	*
No parent/surrogate parents	30	22	12	9	31	19	15	9
Age of Child								
Less than 15 years old	38	31	11	10	43	33	18	15
15 years and older	33	27	12	8	37	27	12	7
Educational Attainment of Better-Educated Parent								
Less than high school	24	17	13	8	26	17	12	7
High school diploma or GED	25	18	9	7	34	22	13	7
Vocational/technical or some college	37	28	16	11	40	26	8	13
College graduate	46	39	13	10	49	39	17	11

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates provided by Suzanne Ryan based on data from Wave I and Wave II of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.

Table P17.1 Percentage of parents with high involvement at their child's school (participation in three or four activities): 1996 & 1999

	Fathers						Mothers					
	3 to 5		6 to 11		12 to 17		3 to 5		6 to 11		12 to 17	
	1996	1999	1996	1999	1996	1999	1996	1999	1996	1999	1996	1999
Total	23	22	32	33	24	25	56	56	66	65	42	41
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]												
White non-Hispanic	24	23	33	35	26	27	58	59	71	70	45	46
Black non-Hispanic	25	23	27	27	18	21	57	48	54	56	36	35
Hispanic	16	19	23	22	15	17	49	52	56	52	32	27
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	25	41	29	26	15	44	50	57	52	34	25
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	27	52	17	27	*	*	57	79	34	48
Poverty Status												
Poor (0-99% poverty)	15	15	20	17	12	14	50	43	52	50	31	26
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	21	19	18	21	12	14	50	38	50	49	29	22
Nonpoor	24	23	34	35	26	26	58	59	70	69	44	45
Family Structure												
Two parents	22	23	31	33	23	25	58	58	69	67	43	44
Single parent	45	19	55	27	39	18	53	50	59	59	38	33
Age of Parent												
18 to 24 years old	17	16	18	6	*	*	44	42	58	56	*	*
25 to 44 years old	23	22	32	32	22	24	58	57	66	65	41	40
45 to 65 years old	24	30	33	35	27	26	37	63	65	71	45	44
Educational Attainment												
Less than high school	13	10	12	10	10	10	34	41	41	42	23	19
High school diploma or GED	17	17	27	25	16	19	56	51	62	58	36	38
Vocational/technical or some college	25	23	34	36	26	26	57	53	70	69	46	42
College graduate	30	28	43	44	36	36	66	66	81	78	57	55
Employment Status												
Not in labor force	31	17	27	36	15	18	58	61	64	67	37	36
Looking for work	21	20	23	28	20	16	54	43	62	54	34	39
Less than 35 hours per week	19	21	37	38	26	23	61	62	76	71	47	48
35 hours or more per week	23	23	32	32	25	26	53	50	62	62	42	41

Note: Activities include: General school meeting, parent-teacher conference, class event, and volunteering at school. Estimates exclude children who are home-schooled and children living with nonparent guardians. Also, for children not yet in kindergarten, the estimates are restricted to children who attend a center-based program (e.g., preschool, nursery school, Head Start, or early childhood education program).

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* Indicates that the information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, based on data from the 1996 & 1999 National Household Education Survey Program.

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Table P18.1 Mean number of days in a typical week parents report the following school encouragement behaviors: 1992

	Fathers			Mothers		
	Talking with Child about Things Learned in School	Talking with Child about School Activities or Events	Checking if Child Did Homework or Other School Assignments	Talking with Child about Things Learned in School	Talking with Child about School Activities or Events	Checking if Child Did Homework or Other School Assignments
Total	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.3
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.2
Black non-Hispanic	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.6
Hispanic	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.1	4.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	4.1	4.5	3.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.3
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.3
Nonpoor	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.2
100% to 199% of poverty	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.2
200% to 299% of poverty	3.3	3.6	3.4	4.4	4.7	4.1
300% or more of poverty	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.2
Family Structure						
Single parent	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.2
Two parents	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.3
Age of Parent						
18 to 24 years old	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 to 44 years old	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.3
45 years and older	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.8
Educational Attainment						
Less than high school	2.7	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
High school diploma or GED	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.3
Vocational/technical or some college	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.3
College graduate	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.4	4.9	4.4
Employment Status						
Not in labor force	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
Looking for work	*	*	*	*	*	*
Less than 35 hours per week	*	*	*	4.4	4.6	4.3
35 hours or more per week	3.4	3.6	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.2

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by R. Day, School of Family Life, Brigham Young University, based on data from the 1992 National Survey of Families and Households.

Table P19.1 Type of child custody per most recent agreement (in percents): 1994[1]

	Mother Legal and Physical Custody	Mother Physical, Joint Legal Custody	Father Physical (both joint and sole legal)	Joint Physical and Legal Custody	Other (includes split, etc.)
Total	68	8	12	8	4
Race and Hispanic Origin[2]					
White non-Hispanic	60	11	14	10	5
Black non-Hispanic	84	2	7	3	3
Hispanic	72	6	10	7	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	68	7	13	10	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	75	5	15	2	3
Poverty Status[3]					
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	81	4	6	4	5
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	83	3	4	4	6
Nonpoor					
100% to 199% of poverty	71	7	10	7	5
200% to 299% of poverty	63	9	14	8	6
300% or more of poverty	53	12	19	13	3
Marital Status					
Never married	85	3	6	2	4
Single, previously married	63	12	13	11	2
Currently married	62	7	15	9	7
Age of Resident Parent					
18 to 24 years old	83	6	4	3	5
25 to 44 years old	68	8	11	8	5
45 years and older	55	9	23	10	2
Educational Attainment of Resident Parent					
Less than high school	79	2	9	4	6
High school diploma or GED	70	7	13	6	4
Vocational/technical or some college	65	10	12	9	5
College graduate	52	14	16	16	3
Employment Status of Resident Parent					
Not in labor force	81	5	3	5	6
Looking for work	78	5	10	5	3
Less than 35 hours per week	72	11	6	7	4
35 hours or more per week	60	9	17	9	4

[1] Estimates are calculated only for households with a child (under age 21) who lives with one biological parent and whose other parent is absent.

[2] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[3] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1994 April Supplement of the Current Population Survey.

Table P19.2 Type of child custody per most recent agreement (in percents): 1996[1]

	Mother Legal and Physical Custody	Mother Physical, Joint Legal Custody	Father Physical (both joint and sole legal)	Joint Physical and Legal Custody	Other (includes split, etc.)
Total	65	10	11	9	5
Race and Hispanic Origin[2]					
White non-Hispanic	57	12	12	13	5
Black non-Hispanic	78	5	9	4	4
Hispanic	75	6	9	4	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	18	15	11	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	69	4	11	5	10
Poverty Status[3]					
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	77	5	6	6	6
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	78	5	5	6	7
Nonpoor					
100% to 199% of poverty	70	8	10	7	5
200% to 299% of poverty	57	13	13	12	5
300% or more of poverty	52	14	16	14	4
Marital Status					
Never married	82	4	8	2	4
Single, previously married	56	14	14	14	2
Currently married	62	9	10	10	9
Age of Resident Parent					
18 to 24 years old	84	3	4	4	4
25 to 44 years old	64	11	10	9	6
45 years and older	56	8	18	15	3
Educational Attainment of Resident Parent					
Less than high school	74	4	12	3	6
High school diploma or GED	67	7	11	9	5
Vocational/technical or some college	63	12	9	11	4
College graduate	48	19	11	17	4
Employment Status of Resident Parent					
Not in labor force	77	7	6	5	6
Looking for work	76	4	10	5	4
Less than 35 hours per week	70	12	6	8	5
35 hours or more per week	58	11	14	12	5

[1] Estimates are calculated only for households with a child (under age 21) who lives with one biological parent and whose other parent is absent.

[2] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[3] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1996 April Supplement of the Current Population Survey.

Table P19.3 Type of child custody per most recent agreement (in percents): 1998[1]

	Mother Legal and Physical Custody	Mother Physical, Joint Legal Custody	Father Physical (both joint and sole legal)	Joint Physical and Legal Custody	Other (includes split, etc.)
Total	68	7	10	9	6
Race and Hispanic Origin[2]					
White non-Hispanic	60	10	13	12	5
Black non-Hispanic	85	1	5	4	5
Hispanic	72	3	10	5	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	11	10	12	5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	75	0	14	2	9
Poverty Status[3]					
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	82	3	4	4	7
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	83	2	4	4	7
Nonpoor					
100% to 199% of poverty	72	6	11	6	6
200% to 299% of poverty	63	8	13	11	6
300% or more of poverty	55	10	15	15	5
Marital Status					
Never married	83	2	7	3	4
Single, previously married	58	10	15	14	4
Currently married	65	7	9	10	9
Age of Resident Parent					
18 to 24 years old	84	3	4	3	6
25 to 44 years old	67	7	10	9	7
45 years and older	60	7	18	12	3
Educational Attainment of Resident Parent					
Less than high school	77	2	10	3	8
High school diploma or GED	69	5	11	8	6
Vocational/technical or some college	68	8	9	10	5
College graduate	53	14	11	18	4
Employment Status of Resident Parent					
Not in labor force	79	4	5	4	8
Looking for work	77	5	9	4	5
Less than 35 hours per week	77	5	3	8	6
35 hours or more per week	62	8	14	12	5

[1] Estimates are calculated only for households with a child (under age 21) who lives with one biological parent and whose other parent is absent.

[2] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[3] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1998 April Supplement of the Current Population Survey.

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Table P20.1 Percentage of children with any contact with nonresident parent in the previous year, as reported by resident parent: 1993, 1995, & 1997[1,2]

	Contact with nonresident father			Contact with nonresident mother		
	1993	1995	1997	1993	1995	1997
Total	61	64	60	75	74	78
Race and Hispanic Origin of Resident Parent[3]						
White non-Hispanic	69	72	68	79	79	81
Black non-Hispanic	55	57	51	60	64	70
Hispanic	45	44	48	69	62	63
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	61	53	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	62	50	50	*	*	*
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	52	53	50	60	61	72
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	52	51	47	68	64	69
Nonpoor						
100% to 199% of poverty	60	63	58	77	71	70
200% to 299% of poverty	66	71	66	74	72	77
300% or more of poverty	75	73	71	80	81	84
Marital Status						
Never married	50	54	51	59	66	75
Single, previously married	68	69	67	82	77	77
Currently married	64	66	63	74	74	81
Age of Oldest Child						
0 to 5 years	60	61	61	65	71	76
6 to 11 years	62	66	63	73	76	87
12 to 17 years	61	63	60	79	74	73
18 to 20 years	60	64	55	79	76	83
Age of Resident Parent						
18 to 24 years old	59	62	60	59	65	71
25 to 44 years old	62	63	60	73	75	78
45 years and older	59	65	61	84	74	78
Educational Attainment of Resident Parent						
Less than high school	48	47	44	72	59	69
High school diploma or GED	59	63	61	76	75	76
Vocational/technical or some college	68	70	65	72	78	81
College graduate	76	79	74	83	85	88
Employment Status of Resident Parent						
Not in labor force	52	55	51	77	65	61
Looking for work	55	55	57	57	57	72
Less than 35 hours per week	65	65	60	64	70	77
35 hours or more per week	67	69	65	77	77	80

[1] All demographic characteristics (excluding income and poverty status) are as of March the following year.

[2] Estimates are calculated only for households with a child (under age 21) who lives with one biological parent and whose other parent is absent.

[3] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1994, 1996, & 1998 April Supplements of the Current Population Survey.

Table P20.2 Average number of days in the past year child had contact with nonresident parent (among those with any contact), according to resident parent: 1993, 1995, & 1997[1,2]

	Contact with nonresident father			Contact with nonresident mother		
	1993	1995	1997	1993	1995	1997
Total	70	73	69	84	79	86
Race and Hispanic Origin of Resident Parent[3]						
White non-Hispanic	74	70	70	87	81	88
Black non-Hispanic	67	80	72	78	65	97
Hispanic	57	73	63	69	72	61
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	57	87	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	92	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	80	83	69	66	74	58
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	78	91	70	70	*	66
Nonpoor						
100% to 199% of poverty	68	72	68	89	68	75
200% to 299% of poverty	59	74	73	85	86	97
300% or more of poverty	68	62	69	85	82	91
Marital Status						
Never married	76	83	79	92	115	88
Single, previously married	62	69	64	85	76	76
Currently married	74	70	67	81	70	98
Age of Oldest Child						
0 to 5 years	87	88	79	96	110	100
6 to 11 years	70	77	74	86	82	94
12 to 17 years	67	69	64	84	70	73
18 to 20 years	66	70	71	72	74	95
Age of Resident Parent						
18 to 24 years old	89	93	79	*	*	*
25 to 44 years old	67	70	70	87	80	86
45 years and older	68	66	58	71	72	80
Educational Attainment of Resident Parent						
Less than high school	80	80	71	93	74	63
High school diploma or GED	70	74	68	81	75	85
Vocational/technical or some college	65	70	69	80	82	90
College graduate	70	67	74	86	90	96
Employment Status of Resident Parent						
Not in labor force	75	79	61	66	75	61
Looking for work	74	81	85	*	*	110
Less than 35 hours per week	82	75	78	*	66	91
35 hours or more per week	64	69	68	87	80	86

[1] All demographic characteristics (excluding income and poverty status) are as of March the following year.

[2] Estimates are calculated only for households with a child (under age 21) who lives with one biological parent and whose other parent is absent.

[3] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1994, 1996, & 1998 April Supplements of the Current Population Survey.

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Table P21.1 Median adjusted income (2000 Dollars) for families with one or more children under age 18 (U.S. Census Bureau)[1]

	1987[2]	1990	1991	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	$44,975	$43,950	$43,338	$42,874	$42,579	$43,652	$44,931	$44,803	$46,592	$47,951	$49,560	$50,777
By Race												
White	47,887	46,866	46,693	46,631	46,857	47,403	48,384	48,675	50,043	51,576	53,347	54,773
Black	24,741	24,856	23,313	22,292	21,961	24,645	25,456	25,046	27,002	27,268	28,711	30,839
Hispanic	28,071	28,251	27,328	26,923	26,015	26,525	25,900	26,912	27,948	29,274	32,020	33,285
White, non-Hispanic	50,425	49,498	49,633	49,625	49,668	50,429	52,184	52,639	54,514	55,892	58,539	60,225
By Family Type												
Total												
Married Couple	53,124	52,977	52,657	53,322	53,575	54,378	56,107	56,590	58,201	60,170	62,189	62,934
Single Mother	16,575	16,810	16,116	16,009	15,846	17,152	18,229	17,916	18,463	19,425	20,604	21,520
Single Father	33,832	32,370	29,938	26,807	26,286	27,730	30,305	28,970	30,674	32,573	33,516	32,490
White												
Married Couple	54,018	53,522	53,481	54,357	54,549	55,561	56,808	57,230	59,097	61,146	62,878	64,018
Single Mother	19,207	19,090	19,214	18,724	18,843	19,261	20,322	19,829	20,264	21,947	23,320	24,058
Single Father	41,564	33,599	30,354	29,150	28,549	29,976	31,648	30,274	32,314	34,406	34,996	35,197
Black												
Married Couple	44,068	45,865	43,794	43,788	43,119	48,440	49,344	46,674	50,964	51,216	52,718	52,031
Single Mother	12,618	13,233	11,659	12,447	12,203	13,713	14,584	14,918	16,168	16,204	16,528	18,250
Single Father	24,540	26,405	25,911	21,683	22,180	21,995	25,055	24,298	23,341	26,393	31,025	28,531
Hispanic												
Married Couple	36,184	35,276	33,808	33,876	33,521	33,880	33,318	34,557	35,558	36,133	38,368	40,257
Single Mother	12,116	13,022	12,653	13,464	12,347	12,814	13,256	12,288	13,891	14,860	17,095	18,841
Single Father	26,064	26,674	23,759	18,740	20,978	19,971	21,900	24,654	21,429	26,022	26,333	27,486
White, non-Hispanic												
Married Couple	55,782	55,681	55,865	56,505	57,195	58,331	59,550	60,872	63,030	64,928	67,027	69,003
Single Mother	21,066	20,701	20,750	20,218	21,047	21,096	23,335	22,381	22,493	23,880	25,200	25,977
Single Father	36,617	34,442	32,097	31,210	30,091	32,165	33,406	32,116	34,237	37,525	37,807	37,048

[1] Families as of March the following year. Income in 2000 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. The CPI-U-RS is a price index of inflation that incorporates most of the improvements in methodology made to the current CPI-U since 1978 into a single, uniform series. See Money Income in the United States: 1999 or the appendix of Money Income in the United States: 1998 for more information.

[2] Data reflect implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

[3] Data reflect implementation of 1990 census population controls.

[4] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the March 1994 income supplement was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999. Limits increased in the following categories: earnings to $999,999; social security to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance income to $24,999; and veterans' benefits to $99,999.

[5] Data reflect introduction of 1990 census-based sample design.

[6] Data reflect full implementation of the 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised race edits.

Source: Current Population Survey, Historical Income Tables 1987, 1990-2000

Table P22.1 Characteristics of child support agreements held by resident parents (in percents): 1998[1]

	Fathers				Mothers			
	% with a Child Support Agreement	% of Agreements that are Voluntary	% with Visitation Arrangement Specified in Agreement	% of Agreements that Include Health Insurance Coverage for Child	% with a Child Support Agreement	% of Agreements that are Voluntary	% with Visitation Arrangement Specified in Agreement	% of Agreements that Include Health Insurance Coverage for Child
Total	35	4	86	97	50	6	83	97
Race and Hispanic Origin[2]								
White non-Hispanic	36	4	85	96	61	4	85	97
Black non-Hispanic	41	0	96	*	40	8	78	94
Hispanic	30	*	*	*	34	9	81	98
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	50	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	26	*	*	*
Poverty Status[3]								
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	32	*	*	*	42	4	75	75
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	29	*	*	*	40	5	68	94
Nonpoor								
100% to 199% of poverty	35	4	83	*	44	9	81	96
200% to 299% of poverty	41	8	84	95	58	4	87	99
300% or more of poverty	33	2	92	100	64	5	90	99
Marital Status								
Never married	44	5	85	*	38	9	73	96
Single, previously married	38	4	86	99	64	4	88	97
Currently married	26	2	85	94	46	6	84	97
Age of Resident Parent								
18 to 24 years old	40	*	*	*	39	8	75	99
25 to 44 years old	35	2	88	96	51	5	83	97
45 years and older	35	7	85	100	55	5	86	96
Educational Attainment of Resident Parent								
Less than high school	29	6	79	*	36	8	72	91
High school diploma or GED	39	5	84	99	49	6	84	96
Vocational/technical or some college	33	3	84	96	57	5	83	99
College graduate	37	0	100	*	63	6	90	98
Employment Status of Resident Parent								
Not in labor force	38	*	*	*	39	6	73	95
Looking for work	47	*	*	*	43	3	78	88
Less than 35 hours per week	30	*	*	*	51	5	82	98
35 hours or more per week	35	4	87	99	55	6	86	98

[1] Estimates reflect agreements EVER in place and not necessarily those currently enforced.

[2] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[3] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1998 April Supplement of the Current Population Survey.

Table P22.2 Percentage of resident parents with an agreement who receive child support payments in the previous year: 1998

	Fathers				Mothers			
	Full Payment Received	Partial Payment Received	Did Not Receive Payments	Child Support Not Awarded	Full Payment Received	Partial Payment Received	Did Not Receive Payments	Child Support Not Awarded
Total	35	21	29	16	48	23	26	4
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]								
White non-Hispanic	38	20	27	15	53	25	20	3
Black non-Hispanic	24	22	34	20	33	18	42	7
Hispanic	22	27	33	17	44	24	29	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status[2]								
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	28	18	39	15	30	21	44	5
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	*	*	*	*	26	16	54	5
Nonpoor								
100% to 199% of poverty	31	20	33	16	47	25	23	5
200% to 299% of poverty	31	24	33	13	52	24	22	2
300% or more of poverty	43	20	20	17	61	23	14	3
Marital Status								
Never married	24	33	30	12	32	20	42	6
Single, previously married	35	17	28	20	48	23	25	4
Currently married	43	20	28	10	58	25	15	2
Age of Resident Parent								
18 to 24 years old	*	*	*	*	36	21	39	4
25 to 44 years old	33	23	30	13	48	25	24	4
45 years and older	38	14	27	21	55	17	24	4
Educational Attainment of Resident Parent								
Less than high school	17	28	41	13	31	19	46	4
High school diploma or GED	37	22	26	16	49	20	27	4
Vocational/technical or some college	30	18	36	16	47	28	22	3
College graduate	49	18	17	16	60	22	13	5
Employment Status of Resident Parent								
Not in labor force	*	*	*	*	39	19	38	4
Looking for work	*	*	*	*	37	21	39	4
Less than 35 hours per week	*	*	*	*	47	26	24	3
35 hours or more per week	36	22	24	18	51	24	21	4

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1998 April Supplement of the Current Population Survey.

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Table P22.3 Mean dollar amounts received in the previous year for families receiving child support payments as reported by resident parent: 1998

	Fathers			Mothers		
	Total	Families with Agreements	Families without Agreements	Total	Families with Agreements	Families without Agreements
Total	$3,185	$3,051	$3,298	$3,702	$3,978	$2,681
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	3,135	3,360	2,804	4,194	4,406	2,918
Black non-Hispanic	*	*	*	2,446	2,630	2,272
Hispanic	*	*	*	2,970	3,385	2,692
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status[2]						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	*	*	*	2,219	2,279	2,157
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	*	*	*	2,015	1,817	2,306
Nonpoor						
100% to 199% of poverty	3,801	*	*	2,806	3,244	2,267
200% to 299% of poverty	2,959	*	*	4,789	4,810	2,678
300% or more of poverty	3,122	3,375	2,809	4,771	5,326	4,258
Marital Status						
Never married	2,372	2,069	*	1,990	1,989	2,051
Single, previously married	3,353	3,077	3,693	4,263	4,548	3,307
Currently married	3,665	*	3,032	4,132	4,658	2,737
Age of Resident Parent						
18 to 24 years old	*	*	*	1,523	1,757	1,062
25 to 44 years old	2,858	2,611	3,029	3,768	3,964	2,819
45 years and older	4,565	*	*	4,781	5,284	3,623
Educational Attainment of Resident Parent						
Less than high school	*	*	*	2,181	2,325	1,921
High school diploma or GED	3,240	3,309	*	3,681	3,699	2,150
Vocational/technical or some college	2,546	2,610	*	3,581	3,798	3,233
College graduate	3,603	*	*	5,222	6,049	3,820
Employment Status of Resident Parent						
Not in labor force	*	*	*	3,115	3,276	2,452
Looking for work	*	*	*	2,526	2,560	2,235
Less than 35 hours per week	*	*	*	4,450	4,930	3,025
35 hours or more per week	3,300	3,190	3,422	3,838	4,074	2,768

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1998 April Supplement of the Current Population Survey.

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Appendix D:
Family Formation Section – Data Tables

Table FF1.1 Percentage married among adults ages 18 and older: 1991-2001

	Males										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	64	63	63	63	63	62	61	62	62	62	61
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]											
White non-Hispanic	66	66	66	66	66	65	65	65	64	64	64
Black non-Hispanic	47	46	46	46	47	45	45	45	45	46	46
Hispanic	60	60	60	56	58	56	57	57	60	60	60
Asian/Pacific Islander	64	64	63	65	63	60	61	64	61	62	64
American Indian/Alaskan Native	60	63	54	54	59	49	46	54	58	55	52
Poverty Status[2]											
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	48	46	46	46	45	42	43	42	43	42	41
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	42	41	41	40	41	39	39	37	38	36	36
Nonpoor											
100 to 199% of poverty	59	58	57	58	57	56	54	55	55	55	54
200 to 299% of poverty	65	65	65	63	63	62	62	60	60	60	59
300% or more of poverty	67	67	68	67	67	67	66	67	66	66	66
Parental Status											
Resident parent	92	91	91	91	90	89	89	89	89	89	88
Nonparent	45	45	46	44	45	45	44	44	45	45	45
Age of Respondent											
18 to 24 years old	15	14	14	14	14	13	12	11	12	11	10
25 to 44 years old	65	64	64	63	63	62	62	62	61	62	62
45 years and older	79	79	79	79	79	78	76	77	77	77	76
Educational Attainment											
Less than high school	61	60	59	58	58	56	56	56	55	55	55
High school diploma or GED	63	64	64	62	62	62	61	61	60	61	59
Vocational/technical or some college	58	58	59	58	59	58	57	57	58	58	57
College graduate	72	71	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	72	72
Employment											
Not in labor force	59	60	60	59	59	57	56	57	57	57	56
Looking for work	44	45	44	43	42	38	40	40	38	37	39
Less than 35 hours per week	40	40	39	39	40	42	40	38	41	38	38
35 hours or more per week	69	69	69	68	68	67	67	67	66	66	66

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1991-2001, March Supplement, Current Population Survey.

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Table FF1.1 (cont'd) Percentage married among adults ages 18 and older: 1991-2001

	Females										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	59	59	59	59	59	58	58	58	58	58	57
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]											
White non-Hispanic	62	62	62	62	62	61	61	60	61	60	60
Black non-Hispanic	41	40	41	40	40	40	40	39	38	38	38
Hispanic	62	61	61	60	61	60	59	60	59	61	59
Asian/Pacific Islander	64	65	66	64	66	63	64	65	63	63	65
American Indian/Alaskan Native	50	57	52	53	54	46	51	54	51	52	56
Poverty Status[2]											
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	37	36	36	36	36	35	34	33	34	33	33
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	37	37	35	33	35	35	33	31	33	30	31
Nonpoor											
100 to 199% of poverty	49	49	49	49	48	47	45	46	45	44	44
200 to 299% of poverty	60	61	60	60	60	58	58	56	56	56	54
300% or more of poverty	69	69	70	70	70	70	70	69	68	68	68
Parental Status											
Resident parent	75	75	74	73	74	73	72	72	72	72	72
Nonparent	45	45	46	46	46	46	45	45	45	46	45
Age of Respondent											
18 to 24 years old	27	26	25	25	24	22	21	21	20	20	20
25 to 44 years old	69	69	69	68	69	68	68	67	67	67	67
45 years and older	59	59	59	60	60	60	59	59	60	60	59
Educational Attainment											
Less than high school	50	50	49	49	49	48	48	48	47	47	46
High school diploma or GED	63	64	64	63	63	62	61	61	61	61	60
Vocational/technical or some college	57	56	56	56	57	56	55	54	54	54	54
College graduate	64	64	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Employment											
Not in labor force	58	57	57	56	57	56	55	56	56	56	56
Looking for work	51	52	49	47	51	46	43	47	44	44	43
Less than 35 hours per week	63	62	63	64	64	63	61	60	60	61	61
35 hours or more per week	60	61	61	60	61	60	60	59	59	58	58

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1991-2001, March Supplement, Current Population Survey.

Table FF1.2 Lifetime number of marriages (in percents): 1996

	Males					Females				
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four+	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four+
Total	26	57	13	3	1	19	63	14	3	1
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]										
White non-Hispanic	23	59	15	3	1	16	65	15	3	1
Black non-Hispanic	41	46	12	2	0	36	51	11	1	0
Hispanic	33	56	9	1	0	24	65	10	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status[2]										
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	34	52	11	2	1	27	57	13	2	1
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	39	50	10	1	0	34	52	11	2	1
Nonpoor										
100 to 199% of poverty	27	57	12	2	1	19	63	14	3	1
200 to 299% of poverty	25	58	14	3	1	18	65	15	2	1
300% or more of poverty	25	58	14	3	1	18	64	15	3	1
Marital Status										
Currently married	-	78	18	3	1	-	79	17	3	1
Not currently married	66	25	7	1	0	44	43	10	2	1
Parental Status										
Resident parent	3	78	16	3	0	9	74	14	2	0
Single parent only	6	69	20	4	1	26	58	13	2	1
Nonparent	40	45	12	3	1	27	55	14	3	1
Age of Respondent										
18 to 24 years old	87	13	0	0	0	75	24	1	0	0
25 to 44 years old	27	60	11	1	0	19	65	13	2	0
45 years and older	6	68	20	5	1	5	72	18	4	1
Educational Attainment										
Less than high school	25	58	14	3	1	15	66	15	3	1
High school diploma or GED	27	55	14	3	1	17	65	15	3	1
Vocational/technical or some college	29	53	14	3	1	23	58	15	3	1
College graduate	20	66	12	2	0	20	67	11	1	0
Employment										
Not in labor force	21	60	15	3	1	12	70	14	3	1
Looking for work	57	37	5	1	0	39	47	13	1	1
Less than 35 hours per week	63	29	6	1	1	36	50	11	1	1
35 hours or more per week	26	58	13	2	1	23	60	14	2	1

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by S. Eshleman Systems Management, based on data from the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Table FF2.1 Lifetime number of divorces (in percents): 1990 & 1996[1]

	Males						Females					
	1990			1996			1990			1996		
	Zero	One	Two or More	Zero	One	Two or More	Zero	One	Two or More	Zero	One	Two or More
Total	70	24	6	70	23	7	66	28	7	68	25	7
Race and Hispanic Origin[2]												
White non-Hispanic	70	24	6	69	24	7	66	27	7	68	25	8
Black non-Hispanic	62	31	7	63	31	5	54	40	6	57	36	6
Hispanic	74	22	5	79	17	4	69	27	4	75	21	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status												
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	64	27	9	69	24	8	47	42	11	56	32	12
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	65	27	9	69	25	6	47	44	9	55	35	11
Nonpoor												
100 to 199% of poverty	70	23	6	71	22	7	60	31	8	65	27	8
200 to 299% of poverty	71	23	6	71	22	7	66	27	7	68	25	6
300% or more of poverty	70	24	6	70	24	6	71	24	5	71	23	6
Marital Status												
Currently married	79	17	3	81	16	4	80	17	3	82	15	3
Not currently married	-	74	26	-	73	27	-	77	23	-	72	27
Parental Status												
Resident parent	77	19	4	79	18	4	71	24	5	72	23	5
Nonparent	65	28	8	61	29	9	62	30	8	63	28	9
Age of Respondent												
18 to 24 years old	90	9	0	93	6	0	86	13	1	91	9	0
25 to 44 years old	71	24	5	73	23	4	67	26	6	70	25	5
45 years and older	67	25	8	67	24	9	62	31	8	64	26	9
Educational Attainment												
Less than high school	67	26	7	71	22	7	59	31	10	67	24	9
High school diploma or GED	68	26	6	67	26	7	66	27	6	69	25	7
Vocational/technical or some college	68	24	7	67	25	8	63	31	6	62	29	9
College graduate	76	20	5	78	19	4	76	21	3	76	20	4
Employment												
Not in labor force	68	25	8	70	22	8	68	26	6	74	20	6
Looking for work	61	33	6	69	25	6	58	33	9	57	35	8
Less than 35 hours per week	74	19	7	73	19	8	73	22	5	70	24	5
35 hours or more per week	71	24	5	70	24	6	61	31	7	65	27	7

[1] Population for this table is respondents who have ever been married.

[2] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by S. Eshleman Systems Management, based on data from the 1990 and 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation

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Table FF3.1 Average age at first marriage: 1990 & 1996[1]

	Males		Females	
	1990	1996	1990	1996
Total	24.1	24.9	21.9	22.5
Race and Hispanic Origin[2]				
White non-Hispanic	24.0	24.7	21.7	22.3
Black non-Hispanic	24.6	26.1	22.4	23.2
Hispanic	23.9	25.2	21.9	22.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status				
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	23.6	25.0	21.2	22.0
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	23.5	24.9	20.9	22.1
Nonpoor				
100 to 199% of poverty	23.9	24.7	21.3	22.1
200 to 299% of poverty	23.9	24.6	21.6	22.2
300% or more of poverty	24.4	25.1	22.3	23.0
Marital Status				
Currently married	24.2	25.1	22.0	22.8
Not currently married	23.7	24.3	21.6	21.9
Parental Status				
Resident parent	23.7	24.9	21.5	22.5
Nonparent	24.4	25.0	22.1	22.6
Age of Respondent				
18 to 24 years old	20.8	20.9	19.7	20.0
25 to 44 years old	23.8	24.9	21.9	23.0
45 years and older	24.6	25.2	22.0	22.4
Educational Attainment				
Less than high school	23.6	24.6	20.9	21.3
High school diploma or GED	23.6	24.3	21.4	21.9
Vocational/technical or some college	24.0	24.5	22.1	22.4
College graduate	25.5	26.3	24.1	24.8
Employment				
Not in labor force	24.9	25.6	22.0	22.4
Looking for work	23.6	25.3	21.2	22.3
Less than 35 hours per week	24.9	24.7	21.7	22.3
35 hours or more per week	23.8	24.7	21.7	22.6

[1] This table is limited to the ever-married population.

[2] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by S. Eshleman Systems Management, based on data from the 1990 and 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Table FF3.2 Average age at first divorce: 1996[1]

	Males	Females
Total	33.7	31.2
Race and Hispanic Origin[2]		
White non-Hispanic	33.8	31.1
Black non-Hispanic	33.7	31.7
Hispanic	33.3	31.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*
Poverty Status		
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	33.3	31.0
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	33.2	30.5
Nonpoor		
100 to 199% of poverty	33.7	31.0
200 to 299% of poverty	33.6	31.4
300% or more of poverty	33.9	31.2
Marital Status		
Currently married	33.3	29.7
Not currently married	34.3	32.3
Parental Status		
Resident parent	30.7	29.0
Nonparent	35.4	33.0
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	21.2	20.8
25 to 44 years old	28.6	27.4
45 years and older	37.5	34.7
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	35.9	31.9
High school diploma or GED	32.6	30.8
Vocational/technical or some college	32.5	30.3
College graduate	36.0	32.9
Employment		
Not in labor force	39.7	33.4
Looking for work	34.2	28.4
Less than 35 hours per week	36.2	29.6
35 hours or more per week	32.1	30.2

[1] This table is limited to the ever-divorced population.

[2] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by S. Eshleman Systems Management, based on data from the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation

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Table FF4.1 Percentage of respondents by spouse characteristics: 2001[1,2]

Males

	Race and Hispanic Origin of Spouse				
	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native
Race and Hispanic Origin of Respondent[3]					
White non-Hispanic	**96**	0	2	1	1
Black non-Hispanic	6	**92**	2	0	0
Hispanic	13	1	**85**	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0	1	**90**	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	45	3	4	1	**47**

	Age of Spouse		
	18 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old	45 years and older
Age of Respondent			
18 to 24 years old	**81**	18	1
25 to 44 years old	6	**89**	5
45 years and older	0	15	**85**

	Educational Attainment of Spouse			
	Less than high school	High school diploma or GED	Vocational/ technical or some college	College graduate
Educational Attainment of Respondent				
Less than high school	**53**	32	12	3
High school diploma or GED	10	**58**	23	9
Vocational/technical or some college	5	31	**44**	19
College graduate	1	14	24	**60**

	Employment of Spouse			
	Not in labor force	Looking for work	Less than 35 hours per week	35 hours or more per week
Employment of Respondent				
Not in labor force	**74**	1	7	18
Looking for work	27	**10**	15	48
Less than 35 hours per week	39	2	**24**	36
35 hours or more per week	27	2	17	**54**

[1] Although the numerator (the number of cases) is the same for both males and females the percentages in the male and female tables should not be expected to match due to different denominators in each table which produce different estimates.

[2] Due to rounding, 0% in the table may represent any percentage less than 0.5.

[3] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 2001, March Supplement, Current Population Survey.

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Table FF4.1 (cont'd) Percentage of respondents by spouse characteristics: 2001[1,2]

Females

Race and Hispanic Origin of Respondent[3]	**Race and Hispanic Origin of Spouse** White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native
White non-Hispanic	**97**	1	2	0	0
Black non-Hispanic	2	**96**	1	0	0
Hispanic	15	1	**83**	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	1	1	**83**	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	50	2	6	1	**42**

Age of Respondent	**Age of Spouse** 18 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old	45 years and older
18 to 24 years old	**41**	58	1
25 to 44 years old	1	**81**	19
45 years and older	0	4	**96**

Educational Attainment of Respondent	**Educational Attainment of Spouse** Less than high school	High school diploma or GED	Vocational/ technical or some college	College graduate
Less than high school	**61**	25	11	3
High school diploma or GED	13	**51**	23	12
Vocational/technical or some college	6	26	**40**	27
College graduate	2	11	18	**69**

Employment of Respondent	**Employment of Spouse** Not in labor force	Looking for work	Less than 35 hours per week	35 hours or more per week
Not in labor force	**44**	2	5	50
Looking for work	9	**13**	4	73
Less than 35 hours per week	11	2	**7**	80
35 hours or more per week	9	2	4	**85**

[1] Although the numerator (the number of cases) is the same for both males and females the percentages in the male and female tables should not be expected to match due to different denominators in each table which produce different estimates.

[2] Due to rounding, 0% in the table may represent any percentage less than 0.5.

[3] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 2001, March Supplement, Current Population Survey.

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Table FF5.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who agree or strongly agree with the following statements about divorce: 1994

	When there are children in the family, parents should stay together even if they don't get along.		Divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems.	
	Males	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
Total	20	12	49	48
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]				
White non-Hispanic	19	11	52	46
Black non-Hispanic	21	19	43	62
Hispanic	22	7	38	46
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	8	*	40
Poverty Status				
Poor	na	na	na	na
Borderline poor	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	na	na	na	na
Marital Status				
Currently married	21	11	48	44
Not currently married	19	13	51	51
Parental Status				
Parent	23	12	49	51
Nonparent	14	13	51	37
Age of Respondent				
18 to 24 years old	20	9	49	35
25 to 44 years old	16	10	44	43
45 to 65 years old	24	15	56	54
Educational Attainment				
Less than high school	37	25	57	53
High school diploma or GED	14	9	48	50
Vocational/technical or some college	25	6	41	42
College graduate	17	12	48	42
Employment				
Not in labor force	31	17	57	53
Looking for work	4	13	36	46
Less than 35 hours per week	15	13	62	56
35 hour or more per week	18	8	47	42

Note: Scores based on three categories - Strongly Agree or Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1994 General Social Surveys

Table FF6.1 Percentage of adults cohabiting: 1991-2001

	Males										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]											
White non-Hispanic	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Black non-Hispanic	7	7	8	8	6	7	8	7	7	8	8
Hispanic	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	7	8	10	10	8	10	7	7	10	10
Poverty Status[2]											
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	10	11	13	12	11	13	12	14	13	14	13
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	13	15	18	16	15	6	16	17	15	16	19
Nonpoor											
100 to 199% of poverty	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	8
200 to 299% of poverty	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
300% or more of poverty	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Marital Status											
Currently married	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not currently married	11	12	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	14	13
Parental Status											
Resident parent	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
Nonparent	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Age of Respondent											
18 to 24 years old	4	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	6	6	6
25 to 44 years old	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	7
45 years and older	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Educational Attainment											
Less than high school	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
High school diploma or GED	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vocational/technical or some college	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
College graduate	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4
Employment											
Not in labor force	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Looking for work	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
Less than 35 hours/week	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5
35 hour or more per week	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1991-2001, March Supplement, Current Population Survey.

Table FF6.1 (cont'd) Percentage of adults cohabiting: 1991-2001

	Females										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]											
White non-Hispanic	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Black non-Hispanic	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	6
Hispanic	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	7	9	7	9	9	7	8	6	9	8
Poverty Status[2]											
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	9	10	13	11	11	7	12	13	14	14	15
Nonpoor											
100 to 199% of poverty	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
200 to 299% of poverty	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
300% or more of poverty	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Marital Status											
Currently married	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not currently married	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11
Parental Status											
Resident parent	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nonparent	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Age of Respondent											
18 to 24 years old	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9
25 to 44 years old	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	6
45 years and older	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Educational Attainment											
Less than high school	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
High school diploma or GED	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Vocational/technical or some college	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
College graduate	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Employment											
Not in labor force	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
Looking for work	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	10
Less than 35 hours/week	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
35 hour or more per week	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Income and poverty status are based on data from the previous year.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1991-2001, March Supplement, Current Population Survey.

Table FF7.1 Average age at first cohabitation: 1988

	Males	Females
Total	23	21
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	23	21
Black non-Hispanic	23	21
Hispanic	22	21
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*
Poverty Status		
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	22	20
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	23	20
Nonpoor	23	22
100 to 199% of poverty	22	20
200 to 299% of poverty	21	21
300% or more of poverty	24	22
Parental Status		
Resident Parent	24	23
Nonparent	22	21
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	19	18
25 to 44 years old	23	22
45 years and older	27	24
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	22	19
High school diploma or GED	22	20
Vocational/technical or some college	22	22
College graduate	25	24
Employment		
Not in labor force	23	21
Looking for work	21	19
Less than 35 hours per week	23	21
35 hours or more per week	23	22

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1988 National Survey of Families and Households.

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Table FF8.1 Percentage of respondents by current partner characteristics: 2001[1,2]

Males

	Race and Hispanic Origin of Current Partner				
	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native
Race and Hispanic Origin of Respondent[3]					
White non-Hispanic	**93**	1	3	2	1
Black non-Hispanic	13	**82**	3	2	0
Hispanic	23	1	**74**	2	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	3	5	**63**	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	53	0	2	0	**45**

	Age of Current Partner		
	18 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old	45 years and older
Age of Respondent			
18 to 24 years old	**77**	20	3
25 to 44 years old	20	**72**	8
45 years and older	1	32	**67**

	Educational Attainment of Current Partner			
	Less than high school	High school diploma or GED	Vocational/ technical or some college	College graduate
Educational Attainment of Respondent				
Less than high school	**41**	38	20	1
High school diploma or GED	13	**50**	29	8
Vocational/technical or some college	7	27	**46**	20
College graduate	3	11	24	**61**

	Employment of Current Partner			
	Not in labor force	Looking for work	Less than 35 hours per week	35 hours or more per week
Employment of Respondent				
Not in labor force	**41**	3	10	45
Looking for work	15	**15**	18	52
Less than 35 hours per week	15	6	**21**	58
35 hours or more per week	17	4	11	**68**

[1] Although the numerator (the number of cases) is the same for both males and females the percentages in the male and female tables should not be expected to match due to different denominators in each table which produce different estimates.

[2] Due to rounding, 0% in the table may represent any percentage less than 0.5

[3] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 2001, March Supplement, Current Population Survey.

Table FF8.1 (cont'd) Percentage of respondents by current partner characteristics: 2001[1,2]

Females

	Race and Hispanic Origin of Current Partner				
	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native
Race and Hispanic Origin of Respondent[3]					
White non-Hispanic	**91**	3	4	1	1
Black non-Hispanic	4	**95**	1	1	0
Hispanic	21	4	**74**	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	8	7	**46**	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*

	Age of Current Partner		
	18 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old	45 years and older
Age of Respondent			
18 to 24 years old	**53**	46	1
25 to 44 years old	6	**78**	16
45 years and older	2	20	**78**

	Educational Attainment of Current Partner			
	Less than high school	High school diploma or GED	Vocational/ technical or some college	College graduate
Educational Attainment of Respondent				
Less than high school	**51**	33	12	4
High school diploma or GED	20	**55**	19	6
Vocational/technical or some college	12	36	**38**	14
College graduate	1	16	27	**56**

	Employment of Current Partner			
	Not in labor force	Looking for work	Less than 35 hours per week	35 hours or more per week
Employment of Respondent				
Not in labor force	**29**	5	5	62
Looking for work	10	**19**	8	63
Less than 35 hours per week	12	9	**11**	68
35 hours or more per week	11	5	5	**79**

[1] Although the numerator (the number of cases) is the same for both males and females the percentages in the male and female tables should not be expected to match due to different denominators in each table which produce different estimates.

[2] Due to rounding, 0% in the table may represent any percentage less than 0.5

[3] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 2001, March Supplement, Current Population Survey

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Table FF9.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who agree or strongly agree that it is all right for a couple to live together without intending to get married: 1994 & 1998

	Males		Females	
	1994	1998	1994	1998
Total	49	51	37	38
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]				
White non-Hispanic	51	53	38	39
Black non-Hispanic	44	36	31	32
Hispanic	44	55	46	46
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	44
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	39	22
Poverty Status				
Poor	na	na	na	na
Borderline poor	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	na	na	na	na
Marital Status				
Currently married	38	40	34	30
Not currently married	58	59	39	42
Parental Status				
Parent	40	44	35	32
Nonparent	66	64	47	57
Age of Respondent				
18 to 24 years old	71	77	61	56
25 to 44 years old	61	58	52	49
45 to 65 years old	32	39	21	24
Educational Attainment				
Less than high school	38	47	32	38
High school diploma or GED	54	52	37	34
Vocational/technical or some college	60	49	36	45
College graduate	46	55	43	44
Employment				
Not in labor force	33	35	22	28
Looking for work	72	*	53	*
Less than 35 hours per week	62	58	43	37
35 hours or more per week	51	55	49	47

Note: Scores based on three categories - Strongly Agree or Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, and Disagree or Strongly Disagree.

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1994 and 1998 General Social Surveys.

Appendix E:
Fertility Section – Data Tables

Table F1.1 Fertility rates for males: selected years: 1980-1999

	Males											
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total (ages 15-54)[1]	57.0	55.6	58.4	57.1	55.8	54.4	53.2	52.0	51.1	50.4	51.0	50.8
Age[2]												
15-19	18.8	18.0	23.5	24.8	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.3	23.0	22.2	21.6	21.0
15-17												
18-19												
20-24	92.0	81.2	88.0	88.0	87.7	87.1	87.3	86.0	84.4	83.4	84.8	83.8
25-29	123.1	112.3	116.4	114.7	113.1	110.8	108.8	107.2	107.7	108.5	112.6	114.8
30-34	91.0	91.1	97.8	95.1	94.2	93.5	93.3	93.3	94.3	95.7	99.2	101.6
35-39	42.8	47.3	53.0	51.8	51.3	51.1	50.9	51.0	51.5	52.1	53.9	54.9
40-44	17.1	18.1	21.0	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.9	21.0
45-49	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2
50-54	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Race and Hispanic Origin[3]												
White (includes Hispanic)	53.4	52.6	54.6	53.3	52.2	50.9	50.0	49.2	48.4	47.7	48.3	48.2
Black (includes Hispanic)	83.0	77.2	84.9	83.4	81.0	78.3	74.9	70.1	68.3	68.0	68.1	66.9
Hispanic[4]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Asian/Pacific Islander (includes Hispanic)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
American Indian (includes Hispanic)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Marital Status[5]												
Currently married	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not currently married	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

[1] Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44 or 1,000 men ages 15 to 54.

[2] Number of live births to women/men in a specified age group per 1,000 women/men in the same age group.

[3] Number of live births to women/men with a specified race or ethnicity per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44 or men ages 15 to 54 with the same race/ethnicity.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In the table for males, all men (including Hispanic men) are classified only according to their race.

[4] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[5] Number of live births to women with a specified marital status per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 with the same status.

na = data not available

Source: Ventura, S. J. et al. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 49 (1) Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Ventura, S.J., Bachrach C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940-99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48(16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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Table F1.2 Fertility and birth rates for females: selected years, 1980-1999

	Females											
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total (ages 15-44)[1]	68.4	66.3	70.9	69.6	68.9	67.6	66.7	65.6	65.3	65.0	65.6	65.9
Age[2]												
15-19	53.0	51.0	59.9	62.1	60.7	59.6	58.9	56.8	54.4	52.3	51.1	49.6
15-17	32.5	31.0	37.5	38.7	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.0	33.8	32.1	30.4	28.7
18-19	82.1	79.6	88.6	94.4	94.5	92.1	91.5	89.1	86.0	83.6	82.0	80.3
20-24	115.1	108.3	116.5	115.7	114.6	112.6	111.1	109.8	110.4	110.4	111.2	111.0
25-29	112.9	111.0	120.2	118.2	117.4	115.5	113.9	112.2	113.1	113.8	115.9	117.8
30-34	61.9	69.1	80.8	79.5	80.2	80.8	81.5	82.5	83.9	85.3	87.4	89.6
35-39	19.8	24.0	31.7	32.0	32.5	32.9	33.7	34.3	35.3	36.1	37.4	38.3
40-44	3.9	4.0	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4
45-49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Race and Hispanic Origin[3]												
White (includes Hispanic)	65.6	64.1	68.3	67.0	66.5	65.4	64.9	64.4	64.3	63.9	64.6	65.1
Black (includes Hispanic)	84.7	78.8	86.8	85.2	83.2	80.5	76.9	72.3	70.7	70.7	71.0	70.1
Hispanic[4]	95.4	94.0	107.7	108.1	108.6	106.9	105.6	105.0	104.9	102.8	101.1	102.0
Asian/Pacific Islander (includes Hispanic)	73.2	68.4	69.6	67.6	67.2	66.7	66.8	66.4	65.9	66.3	64.0	65.6
American Indian (includes Hispanic)	82.7	78.6	76.2	75.1	75.4	73.4	70.9	69.1	68.7	69.1	70.7	69.7
Marital Status[5]												
Currently married	97.0	93.3	93.2	89.9	89.0	86.8	83.8	83.7	83.7	84.3	85.7	86.5
Not currently married	29.4	32.8	43.8	45.2	45.2	45.3	46.9	45.1	44.8	44.0	44.3	44.4

[1] Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44 or 1,000 men ages 15 to 54.

[2] Number of live births to women/men in a specified age group per 1,000 women/men in the same age group.

[3] Number of live births to women/men with a specified race or ethnicity per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44 or men ages 15 to 54 with the same race/ethnicity.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In the table for males, all men (inluding Hispanic men) are classified only according to their race.

[4] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[5] Number of live births to women with a specified marital status per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 with the same status.

Source: Ventura, S. J. et al. (2001). Births: Final Data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Report, 49* (1) Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Ventura, S.J., Bachrach C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940-99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48(16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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Table F2.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had their first birth at a certain age (among those who have had a live birth): 1992

	Males					Females				
	10 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 54 years old	10 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 54 years old
Total	11	41	32	11	5	33	41	19	5	2
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]										
White non-Hispanic	9	40	34	11	6	28	43	22	5	2
Black non-Hispanic	18	47	21	13	1	57	32	9	2	1
Hispanic	21	45	30	1	4	41	39	13	5	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	43	33	22	0	8	50	18	24	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	48	42	10	0	0
Poverty Status										
Poor	21	38	21	17	2	53	35	8	2	2
Nonpoor	10	41	33	11	5	29	44	21	5	2
Marital Status										
Currently married	10	40	34	10	5	29	42	21	6	2
Not currently married	17	48	21	9	4	45	39	11	3	1
Parental Status[2]										
Resident parent	9	37	34	13	6	30	39	21	7	2
Nonparent	15	49	28	6	2	40	45	13	1	1
Age of Respondent										
18 to 24 years old	45	55	0	0	0	62	38	0	0	0
25 to 44 years old	11	41	30	13	5	31	40	21	6	2
45 to 59 years old	9	40	37	8	6	31	43	19	4	3
Educational Attainment										
Less than high school	30	42	18	7	3	69	25	5	1	1
High school diploma or GED	14	48	27	7	4	37	44	14	3	1
Vocational/technical or some college	4	45	37	9	5	25	48	22	4	1
College graduate	6	29	40	17	8	5	39	37	14	6
Employment Status[3]										
Less than 40 hours per week	17	36	32	5	9	28	44	20	6	2
40 or more hours per week	11	42	32	11	4	36	39	19	5	1

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Parental status was determined by the number of children in a household at the time of interview. Nonparent refers to those with nonresident children (including those given to adoption or foster care) or deceased children.

[3] Estimates calculated among those working for pay in the last week.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey.

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Table F3.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who have had pregnancies: 1992

	Males				Females			
	None	One	Two	Three or more	None	One	Two	Three or more
Total	34	17	21	29	21	15	21	44
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]								
White non-Hispanic	34	16	22	28	23	15	22	41
Black non-Hispanic	34	17	15	34	13	16	15	56
Hispanic	28	20	17	35	20	10	23	48
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	22	16	25	15	23	20	41
American Indian/Alaskan Native	54	5	12	28	8	5	23	65
Poverty Status								
Poor	43	15	15	26	22	12	15	51
Nonpoor	29	18	22	31	19	16	22	43
Marital Status								
Currently married	10	19	28	43	8	14	24	54
Not currently married	68	13	9	11	44	16	14	26
Parental Status[2]								
Resident parent	12	18	27	43	6	14	27	53
Nonparent	51	16	15	18	39	15	13	32
Age of Respondent								
18 to 24 years old	78	17	4	2	60	18	13	9
25 to 44 years old	30	19	22	28	15	16	25	44
45 to 59 years old	9	10	29	52	7	9	18	65
Educational Attainment								
Less than high school	33	15	17	35	14	8	14	63
High school diploma or GED	33	18	19	30	14	13	25	48
Vocational/technical or some college	37	18	20	26	25	17	19	39
College graduate	31	14	25	30	28	18	23	32
Employment Status[3]								
Less than 40 hours per week	55	15	13	17	19	13	23	45
40 or more hours per week	28	17	23	33	20	16	20	44

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Parental status was determined by the number of children in a household at the time of interview. Nonparent refers to those with nonresident children (including those given to adoption or foster care) or deceased children

[3] Estimates calculated among those working for pay in the last week.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey.

Table F4.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had their first birth before their first marriage: 1992

	Males	Females
Total	15	19
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	12	12
Black non-Hispanic	31	53
Hispanic	20	28
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14	48
Poverty Status		
Poor	22	35
Nonpoor	15	15
Marital Status		
Currently married	18	17
Not currently married	10	24
Parental Status[2]		
Resident parent	22	27
Nonparent	9	10
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	4	21
25 to 44 years old	19	21
45 to 59 years old	14	14
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	19	35
High school diploma or GED	18	24
Vocational/technical or some college	11	14
College graduate	13	10
Employment Status[3]		
Less than 40 hours per week	13	20
40 or more hours per week	16	20

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Parental status was determined by the number of children in a household at the time of interview. Nonparent refers to those with nonresident children (including those given to adoption or foster care) or deceased.

[3] Estimates calculated among those working for pay in the last week.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey.

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Table F5.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who had their first sexual intercourse by the specified age: 1992

	Males							Females						
	Never	8 to 12 years old	13 to 14 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 years or older	Never	8 to 12 years old	13 to 14 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 years or older
Total	4	3	12	40	23	16	3	4	1	5	37	28	21	4
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]														
White non-Hispanic	4	2	10	40	24	17	3	4	1	4	37	29	22	3
Black non-Hispanic	5	6	25	45	15	5	0	4	2	11	46	23	13	1
Hispanic	3	3	16	41	22	12	3	4	2	6	31	33	19	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	1	0	20	24	31	17	5	0	0	12	25	36	23
American Indian/Alaskan Native	22	0	0	36	30	12	0	0	1	11	22	38	17	9
Poverty Status														
Poor	5	6	15	39	24	11	2	1	4	10	43	25	12	3
Nonpoor	3	2	12	41	22	17	3	3	1	5	37	30	21	4
Marital Status														
Currently married	0	3	12	35	27	19	5	0	1	5	36	29	24	4
Not currently married	10	3	12	46	17	12	1	9	1	6	38	27	14	4
Parental Status														
Resident parent	2	3	12	41	24	15	4	3	1	6	41	28	20	3
Nonparent	6	2	12	39	22	17	3	5	2	4	32	31	21	5
Age of Respondent														
18 to 24 years old	14	2	14	52	12	5	0	11	1	9	46	26	7	0
25 to 44 years old	3	3	11	41	24	16	3	2	1	6	39	28	20	4
45 to 59 years old	1	2	11	28	27	24	6	3	1	3	26	31	31	6
Educational Attainment														
Less than high school	5	5	20	39	17	10	3	7	2	11	54	18	6	2
High school diploma or GED	6	4	12	40	21	13	3	3	1	6	36	31	21	2
Vocational/technical or some college	5	2	10	46	22	13	2	3	1	5	40	31	17	3
College graduate	1	1	8	30	28	26	6	3	1	2	18	29	39	8
Employment Status[2]														
Less than 40 hours per week	11	3	10	40	22	12	1	4	1	5	38	27	23	4
40 or more hours per week	3	3	11	39	24	17	4	3	1	6	38	30	19	4

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Estimates calculated among those working for pay in the last week.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey.

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Table F6.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who had two or more sex partners in the last 12 months: selected years: 1988-2000

	Males								
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
Total	22	23	24	21	17	20	24	21	22
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]									
White non-Hispanic	19	22	23	16	18	17	22	20	20
Black non-Hispanic	40	40	32	57	28	38	40	30	33
Hispanic	33	35	30	*	*	39	16	30	34
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	7	13
American Indian/Alaskan Native	22	19	20	*	3	21	32	25	13
Poverty Status									
Poor	26	33	37	60	20	na	na	na	na
Borderline Poor[2]	23	*	*	*	*	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	21	23	22	17	18	na	na	na	na
Marital Status									
Currently married	5	6	8	3	3	3	6	4	4
Not currently married	38	44	39	36	32	34	37	32	33
Parental Status									
Parent	16	15	15	17	12	13	16	14	15
Nonparent	33	37	38	28	28	31	39	34	31
Age of Respondent									
18 to 24 years old	50	43	42	43	36	49	41	42	39
25 to 44 years old	23	27	30	24	20	25	31	28	29
45 to 65 years old	12	14	10	12	12	10	12	10	11
Educational Attainment									
Less than high school	23	23	27	35	21	13	21	16	17
High school diploma or GED	19	24	23	22	18	24	24	25	22
Vocational/technical or some college	46	20	37	*	4	19	34	24	26
College graduate	19	21	20	15	18	16	23	15	23
Employment Status									
Not in labor force	18	18	9	23	12	14	17	12	8
Looking for work	*	*	*	*	18	30	45	45	22
Less than 35 hours per week	25	39	23	*	31	27	19	32	18
35 hours or more per week	21	23	28	18	18	21	25	22	27

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor".

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1988 through 2000 General Social Surveys.

Table F6.1 (cont'd) Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who had two or more sex partners in the last 12 months: selected years: 1988-2000

	Females								
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
Total	12	8	10	8	10	11	12	11	11
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]									
White non-Hispanic	10	8	9	6	9	10	10	8	9
Black non-Hispanic	19	13	13	14	19	18	19	18	15
Hispanic	13	7	22	15	1	24	22	21	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	3	11
American Indian/Alaskan Native	13	11	10	*	23	12	9	12	16
Poverty Status									
Poor	20	10	14	13	17	na	na	na	na
Borderline Poor[2]	0	8	22	*	14	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	11	8	8	6	9	na	na	na	na
Marital Status									
Currently married	3	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2
Not currently married	17	12	13	11	16	17	17	15	15
Parental Status									
Parent	10	7	8	7	8	10	11	10	9
Nonparent	19	14	13	11	17	16	16	13	15
Age of Respondent									
18 to 24 years old	32	28	29	31	25	31	33	35	24
25 to 44 years old	18	13	13	10	17	17	17	14	16
45 to 65 years old	3	2	4	1	2	4	4	3	4
Educational Attainment									
Less than high school	6	9	5	5	5	9	12	12	12
High school diploma or GED	14	9	11	8	13	13	14	11	12
Vocational/technical or some college	8	11	11	*	16	14	10	11	12
College graduate	16	4	10	6	7	9	11	8	7
Employment Status									
Not in labor force	10	5	6	4	5	6	8	7	6
Looking for work	*	*	*	*	*	33	20	*	19
Less than 35 hours per week	10	14	10	12	12	16	15	13	12
35 hours or more per week	15	12	13	7	15	14	15	13	14

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor".

* = Sample size too small to report

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1988 through 2000 General Social Surveys.

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Table F7.1 Seriousness of relationship at first sex with current or most recent partner (in percents): 1995

	Males						
	Just Met	Just friends	Going out once in a while	Going together or going steady	Engaged but not living together	Married	Living together in romantic, sexual relationship
Total (ages 15 to 19)	6	18	16	57	2	1	1
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]							
White non-Hispanic	6	15	16	60	2	1	1
Black non-Hispanic	5	26	17	48	1	0	2
Hispanic	7	17	16	55	3	0	2
Other non-Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Parental Status							
Parent	4	10	10	65	2	9	1
Nonparent	6	18	16	56	2	0	1
Educational Attainment							
Less than high school	6	18	17	56	1	0	1
High school diploma or GED	6	17	12	59	3	2	1
Vocational/technical or some college	2	15	19	60	0	0	5
College graduate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total (ages 21 to 27)	8	17	14	50	4	3	4
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]							
White non-Hispanic	7	17	13	50	4	3	5
Black non-Hispanic	4	18	16	57	1	3	1
Hispanic	9	12	22	44	6	4	3
Other non-Hispanic	24	23	5	31	8	9	1
Parental Status							
Parent	3	10	10	57	7	6	8
Nonparent	9	19	16	48	3	3	3
Educational Attainment							
Less than high school	7	16	17	50	0	7	2
High school diploma or GED	4	16	15	50	3	6	6
Vocational/technical or some college	12	19	12	46	4	2	5
College graduate	4	15	16	56	6	1	1
Employment Status							
Not in labor force	3	20	16	47	7	6	2
Looking for work	14	21	7	49	0	5	3
Less than 35 hours per week	9	26	15	48	0	1	1
35 hours or more per week	7	14	15	51	4	4	5

[1] Estimates for whites, blacks, and other races exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates supplied by the Urban Institute, based on data from the 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males.

Table F7.1 (con't) Seriousness of relationship at first sex with current or most recent partner (in percents): 1995

	Females					
	Just Met	Just Friends	Going Out Once in a While	Going Steady	Engaged	Married
Total	5	10	10	55	8	12
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	5	9	10	57	8	11
Black non-Hispanic	4	16	13	59	4	4
Hispanic	3	9	9	44	8	26
Other non-Hispanic	4	12	7	35	7	34
Poverty Status						
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	7	16	11	50	6	10
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	9	19	12	50	4	4
Nonpoor	4	10	10	55	8	13
100% to 199% of poverty	5	12	11	51	8	14
200% to 299% of poverty	5	9	9	54	9	14
300% or more of poverty	4	9	11	58	8	12
Parental Status						
Parent	4	9	10	52	9	15
Nonparent	5	12	12	61	4	6
Age						
15 to 25 years old	4	11	10	65	5	6
15 to 19 years old	*4*	*10*	*11*	*69*	*4*	*2*
20 to 24 years old	5	12	9	63	5	7
25 to 44 years old	5	10	11	52	9	14
Educational Attainment						
Less than high school	7	13	11	52	6	11
High school diploma or GED	5	11	10	54	9	11
Some college	4	10	10	57	9	11
College graduate	4	8	11	56	6	16
Employment Status						
Not in labor force	5	10	9	51	8	16
Looking for work	5	14	24	50	4	2
Less than 35 hours per week	4	8	8	58	8	14
35 hours or more per week	4	11	11	56	8	10

[1] Estimates for whites, blacks, and other races exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics, based on data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth.

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Table F7.2 Length of sexual relationship with first sexual partner (in percents): 1995

	Females			
	0-2 months	3-11 months	12-47 months	48 months or more
Total (ages 15-44)	21	17	26	36
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]				
White non-Hispanic	22	18	26	34
Black non-Hispanic	23	16	31	30
Hispanic	14	11	26	50
Other non-Hispanic	16	14	23	48
Poverty Status				
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	22	14	29	36
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	21	16	33	30
Nonpoor	21	17	26	36
100% to 199% of poverty	23	16	25	36
200% to 299% of poverty	21	17	26	36
300% or more of poverty	21	18	27	35
Marital Status				
Married	17	13	22	49
Not Married	27	21	33	19
Parental Status				
Parent	18	13	22	46
Nonparent	26	22	34	18
Age				
15 to 25 years old	28	21	37	14
25 to 44 years old	19	15	23	43
Educational Attainment				
Less than high school	26	15	27	33
High school diploma or GED	21	16	24	40
Some college	22	18	28	33
College graduate	18	17	29	35
Employment Status				
Not in labor force	21	16	25	38
Looking for work	23	14	28	35
Less than 35 hours per week	24	16	27	33
35 hours or more per week	20	17	27	36

[1] Estimates for whites, blacks, and other races exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics, based on data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth.

Table F7.3 Length of sexual relationship with current or most recent partner (in percents): 1995

	Females			
	0-2 months	3-11 months	12-47 months	48 months or more
Total (ages 15-44)	6	9	21	64
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]				
White non-Hispanic	6	9	20	66
Black non-Hispanic	7	13	28	52
Hispanic	5	8	21	67
Other non-Hispanic	4	4	23	69
Poverty Status				
Poor (0 to 99% poverty)	11	13	27	49
Extreme poverty (at 50% or less)	18	14	30	38
Nonpoor	6	8	20	66
100% to 199% of poverty	8	10	22	59
200% to 299% of poverty	6	9	21	64
300% or more of poverty	4	7	19	70
Marital Status				
Married	0	1	12	87
Not Married	17	23	36	23
Parental Status				
Parent	3	5	15	77
Nonparent	13	17	33	37
Age				
15 to 25 years old	17	22	40	21
25 to 44 years old	3	6	15	76
Educational Attainment				
Less than high school	11	15	25	49
High school diploma or GED	5	8	19	69
Some college	7	9	21	63
College graduate	4	7	21	68
Employment Status				
Not in labor force	7	9	19	65
Looking for work	9	20	35	36
Less than 35 hours per week	8	8	20	65
35 hours or more per week	5	9	22	64

[1] Estimates for whites, blacks, and other races exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics, based on data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth.

Table F7.4 Race and Hispanic origin of current or most recent sexual partner (in percents): 1995

	Males			
	Race and Hispanic origin of partner[1]			
	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other non-Hispanic
Total (15 to19 years old)	63	18	14	5
Race and Hispanic Origin of Respondent[1]				
White non-Hispanic	92	1	4	3
Black non-Hispanic	13	80	5	3
Hispanic	25	6	64	4
Other non-Hispanic	*	*	*	*
Total (21 to 27 years old)	73	13	6	8
Race and Hispanic Origin of Respondent[1]				
White non-Hispanic	92	0	1	7
Black non-Hispanic	10	81	2	7
Hispanic	35	4	52	9
Other non-Hispanic	60	3	7	30

[1] Estimates for whites, blacks, and other races exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates supplied by the Urban Institute, based on data from the 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males.

	Females			
	Race and Hispanic origin of partner[1]			
	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other non-Hispanic
Total (15 to 44 years old)	73	13	10	4
Race and Hispanic Origin of Respondent[1]				
White non-Hispanic	93	2	3	2
Black non-Hispanic	4	94	1	1
Hispanic	23	4	71	2
Other non-Hispanic	33	4	4	59

[1] Estimates for whites, blacks, and other races exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Estimates supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics, based on data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth.

Table F7.5a Current age of current or most recent female partner in past year, Males (in percents): 1988 & 1995

	Age of Partner									
	1988					1995				
	Under 15 years old	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 years and older	Under 15 years old	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 years and older
Age of respondent										
15 to 19 years old	3.9	87.5	7.0	1.4	0.3	7.9	82.6	7.4	1.7	0.4
21 to 27 years old	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	9.0	64.4	21.9	4.7

na = data not available

Source: National Survey of Adolescent Males 1988, 1995; tables prepared by the Urban Institute

Table 7.5b Current age of current or most recent male partner in past year, Females ages 15-44 (in percents): 1995

	Age of Partner			
	Under 20 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old	44 years and older
Total	23.8	6.2	59.9	10.1
Age of respondent				
15 to 19 years old	77.6	18.9	3.5	0.0
20 to 24 years old	40.7	25.0	34.1	0.2
25 to 44 years old	15.9	1.7	69.6	12.8

Source: Estimates supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics, based on data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth.

Table F8.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who had sex two or more times a month during the last 12 months: selected years, 1989-2000

	Males								Females							
	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
Total	69	63	63	63	62	66	60	60	50	53	49	50	51	53	48	48
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]																
White non-Hispanic	68	61	62	62	60	64	59	58	48	51	44	48	48	52	46	46
Black non-Hispanic	81	61	73	71	77	71	67	72	51	56	54	55	56	54	51	48
Hispanic	•	•	•	•	71	75	70	68	57	•	82	54	62	69	66	69
Asian/Pacific Islander	•	•	•	•	50	•	66	52	•	•	•	•	62	•	38	60
American Indian/Alaskan Native	•	•	•	67	66	70	62	60	79	•	•	50	73	46	60	53
Poverty Status																
Poor	61	36	55	43	na	na	na	na	46	59	47	44	na	na	na	na
Borderline Poor[2]	•	•	•	•	na	na	na	na	15	•	35	39	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	70	66	64	65	na	na	na	na	53	54	50	52	na	na	na	na
Marital Status																
Currently married	80	75	74	77	75	79	74	78	73	83	76	74	75	79	72	73
Not currently married	56	51	53	49	52	56	51	49	37	35	33	36	38	40	36	37
Parental Status																
Parent	76	67	65	65	66	68	65	64	51	55	49	49	50	53	47	47
Nonparent	58	56	57	59	56	61	51	54	47	49	46	53	54	55	51	53
Age of Respondent																
18 to 24 years old	61	64	75	65	70	76	65	65	72	72	80	78	82	78	72	76
25 to 44 years old	81	77	75	77	73	72	68	74	73	77	69	74	71	70	69	67
45 to 65 years old	56	46	44	47	50	56	50	46	28	28	23	24	28	31	23	27
Educational Attainment																
Less than high school	60	64	55	51	42	59	43	45	36	47	33	29	37	33	34	30
High school diploma or GED	70	60	66	65	67	67	63	65	54	56	52	52	53	56	49	50
Vocational/technical or some college	72	•	66	58	75	75	64	63	68	•	71	70	62	58	58	61
College graduate	72	65	63	69	64	64	63	59	56	52	54	57	54	59	53	53
Employment Status																
Not in labor force	44	27	37	28	38	46	32	35	36	39	36	33	35	38	34	31
Looking for work	•	•	•	67	74	76	65	55	•	•	•	•	62	53	•	72
Less than 35 hours per week	62	•	61	59	64	48	54	50	55	76	60	62	57	62	55	57
35 hours or more per week	77	76	74	75	70	72	69	70	66	62	58	62	61	62	58	59

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor."

• = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1989 through 2000 General Social Surveys.

Table F9.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who used contraceptives at their first sexual intercourse: 1992

	Males	Females
Total	34	37
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]		
White non-Hispanic	37	40
Black non-Hispanic	24	35
Hispanic	20	29
Asian/Pacific Islander	26	28
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	13
Poverty Status		
Poor	39	32
Nonpoor	34	39
Marital Status		
Currently married	30	37
Not currently married	39	38
Parental Status		
Resident parent	31	37
Nonparent	36	38
Age of Respondent		
18 to 24 years old	50	50
25 to 44 years old	32	36
45 to 59 years old	26	32
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	26	23
High school diploma or GED	24	32
Vocational/technical or some college	41	43
College graduate	39	46
Employment Status[2]		
Less than 40 hours per week	40	39
40 or more hours per week	32	37

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Estimates calculated among those working for pay in the last week.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey.

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Table F9.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who used some form of contraception during their most recent intercourse: 1992

	Males			Females		
	Condoms	Other	Any	Condoms	Other	Any
Total	17	36	50	15	45	56
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]						
White non-Hispanic	16	39	52	14	46	57
Black non-Hispanic	28	23	46	20	32	48
Hispanic	12	34	44	17	46	57
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	20	44	16	59	71
American Indian/Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poverty Status						
Poor	25	34	52	19	41	56
Nonpoor	15	38	51	15	46	57
Marital Status						
Currently married	9	32	41	11	44	53
Not currently married	32	44	69	26	46	64
Parental Status						
Resident parent	20	37	54	13	44	54
Nonparent	13	36	47	17	45	58
Age of Respondent						
18 to 24 years old	35	46	74	28	48	70
25 to 44 years old	17	37	51	16	46	58
45 to 59 years old	5	29	33	5	38	41
Educational Attainment						
Less than high school	14	25	38	9	41	49
High school diploma or GED	17	33	48	13	45	53
Vocational/technical or some college	20	43	58	17	49	62
College graduate	15	39	52	19	41	57
Employment Status[2]						
Less than 40 hours per week	26	44	65	17	42	55
40 or more hours per week	15	35	47	13	46	55

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Estimates calculated among those working for pay in the last week.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey.

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Table F10.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion under six different reasons: selected years, 1980-2000

	Males														
	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
If there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby	81	81	76	80	77	79	79	80	78	82	84	79	78	77	82
If she is married and does not want any more children	48	48	42	45	45	47	42	48	46	51	47	49	44	43	44
If the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children	53	50	45	47	46	49	41	50	47	53	51	49	45	44	44
If the woman's own health is seriously endangered by the pregnancy	89	91	87	90	91	88	90	88	90	90	90	88	89	86	91
If she is not married and does not want to marry the man	47	48	40	47	42	46	40	49	45	50	49	48	43	44	41
If she became pregnant as a result of rape	82	83	81	83	81	80	80	82	84	86	83	82	82	79	84
	Females														
	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
If there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby	79	81	77	77	74	76	75	77	78	78	78	79	80	76	77
If she is married and does not want any more children	44	44	35	40	35	37	38	39	43	39	44	45	46	40	39
If the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children	47	48	42	44	40	41	41	43	46	43	46	49	46	43	43
If the woman's own health is seriously endangered by the pregnancy	86	87	87	86	83	82	83	88	87	88	84	87	88	83	87
If she is not married and does not want to marry the man	47	47	38	42	38	37	36	40	42	39	45	46	44	39	39
If she became pregnant as a result of rape	79	82	80	76	76	75	74	79	79	80	78	80	81	75	79

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1980 through 2000 General Social Surveys.

Table F10.2 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if the woman wants it for any reason: selected years, 1980 - 2000

	Males														
	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
Total	41	41	35	40	38	44	35	43	43	47	45	46	43	41	40
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]															
White non-Hispanic	43	44	36	42	38	47	35	44	44	48	44	48	43	44	43
Black non-Hispanic	23	25	28	34	42	34	32	32	41	45	59	33	49	34	33
Hispanic	32	43	26	*	24	24	40	*	46	*	*	41	38	34	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native	40	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	36	*	*	34	33	24	27
Poverty Status															
Poor	36	25	23	28	31	26	17	24	38	47	55	na	na	na	na
Borderline Poor[2]	44	38	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	41	43	36	43	39	46	37	45	44	48	44	na	na	na	na
Marital Status															
Currently married	38	38	32	35	36	38	30	39	39	38	39	39	39	39	39
Not currently married	45	45	39	45	40	49	40	47	47	55	51	52	45	42	41
Parental Status															
Parent	36	39	33	35	33	37	31	38	38	42	41	38	38	37	37
Nonparent	49	48	39	50	47	56	41	50	50	54	52	59	51	48	45
Age of Respondent															
18 to 24 years old	34	34	36	29	39	47	44	36	42	59	40	54	49	43	42
25 to 44 years old	47	46	39	51	43	51	36	49	45	49	49	49	43	41	40
45 to 65 years old	36	38	31	32	33	35	31	38	41	42	42	40	41	41	40
Educational Attainment															
Less than high school	31	35	21	26	28	31	30	16	22	32	35	31	27	31	32
High school diploma or GED	39	42	35	38	38	39	26	46	44	47	47	48	42	38	38
Vocational/technical or some college	*	60	22	*	32	37	25	38	47	*	51	47	42	54	35
College graduate	60	46	56	60	49	67	61	58	58	60	49	51	54	49	51
Employment Status															
Not in labor force	32	34	22	29	31	36	35	35	38	43	39	43	42	41	40
Looking for work	45	44	24	42	43	49	*	*	*	*	*	39	48	61	30
Less than 35 hours per week	45	44	39	49	56	41	31	54	54	47	49	51	24	41	29
35 hours or more per week	43	44	40	43	37	47	36	43	43	49	48	47	44	40	42

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor".

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1980 through 2000 General Social Surveys.

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Table F10.2 (cont'd) Percentage of adults ages 18 to 65 who think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if the woman wants it for any reason: selected years, 1980 - 2000

	Females														
	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
Total	38	39	34	37	34	35	35	37	42	38	42	45	43	39	41
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]															
White non-Hispanic	38	40	34	41	36	36	37	37	41	40	43	45	45	41	42
Black non-Hispanic	37	32	36	21	30	35	35	42	50	31	37	42	41	35	38
Hispanic	37	42	22	27	17	20	26	30	45	31	33	47	42	32	37
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60	*	42	47
American Indian/Alaskan Native	52	24	*	27	26	31	17	*	48	*	45	28	23	13	44
Poverty Status															
Poor	34	27	34	17	25	22	25	19	33	30	35	na	na	na	na
Borderline Poor[2]	24	15	11	31	26	35	25	*	23	26	22	na	na	na	na
Nonpoor	41	44	35	42	36	38	37	39	45	40	45	na	na	na	na
Marital Status															
Currently married	37	38	31	33	34	33	30	32	39	36	38	45	40	37	37
Not currently married	39	40	36	40	33	37	38	40	44	39	44	45	45	39	43
Parental Status															
Parent	38	35	31	34	31	32	31	32	40	35	38	44	39	36	38
Nonparent	41	52	41	46	43	44	49	51	47	46	55	49	55	48	52
Age of Respondent															
18 to 24 years old	49	39	39	42	33	40	39	42	42	46	51	39	47	45	39
25 to 44 years old	46	51	38	46	42	44	44	46	52	40	48	50	48	46	46
45 to 65 years old	31	29	29	28	27	27	27	30	34	34	37	41	38	31	37
Educational Attainment															
Less than high school	27	21	21	20	22	18	18	21	26	21	25	28	31	20	31
High school diploma or GED	41	44	35	39	34	38	37	37	42	40	39	45	43	36	40
Vocational/technical or some college	45	38	36	60	56	33	41	53	65	33	55	46	44	53	41
College graduate	57	63	51	60	50	57	55	58	54	52	65	59	53	54	52
Employment Status															
Not in labor force	31	30	28	26	28	26	26	27	32	32	33	38	32	29	34
Looking for work	*	28	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	*	*	*
Less than 35 hours per week	41	40	42	43	28	35	37	38	47	48	35	48	47	36	44
35 hours or more per week	48	50	39	46	43	45	45	49	50	41	53	50	51	47	46

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Since GSS respondents reported their income in categories, it was unclear whether some respondents' incomes fell above or below the poverty threshhold. These cases were designated "borderline poor".

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na = data not available

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1980 through 2000 General Social Surveys.

Table F11.1 Percentage of adults ages 18 to 59 who have ever had an abortion: 1992

	Males		Females	
	Among the entire population	Among those who have had a pregnancy	Among the entire population	Among those who have had a pregnancy
Total	12	18	16	21
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]				
White non-Hispanic	11	16	15	20
Black non-Hispanic	12	18	16	19
Hispanic	19	26	19	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	24	31	38
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	*	13	14
Poverty Status				
Poor	5	10	14	18
Nonpoor	14	20	18	23
Marital Status				
Currently married	11	13	15	16
Not currently married	12	39	18	35
Parental Status				
Resident Parent	13	15	19	20
Nonparent	11	23	13	23
Age of Respondent				
18 to 24 years old	9	44	15	39
25 to 44 years old	14	21	20	24
45 to 59 years old	8	8	8	9
Educational Attainment				
Less than high school	8	13	13	15
High school diploma or GED	9	14	16	19
Vocational/technical or some college	13	22	17	23
College graduate	14	21	18	26
Employment Status[2]				
Less than 40 hours per week	9	21	14	18
40 or more hours per week	12	17	18	24

[1] Estimates for all race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2] Estimates calculated among those working for pay in the last week.

* = This information has been suppressed due to an insufficient number of cases.

Source: Estimates calculated by Child Trends based on analyses of the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey.

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235

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